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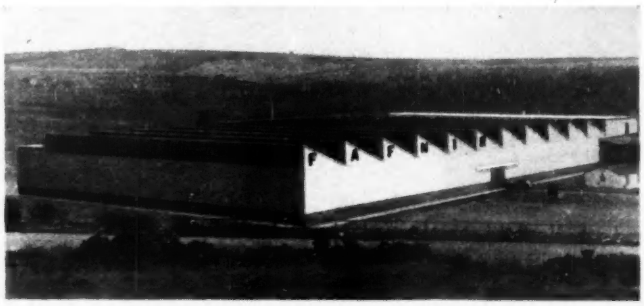

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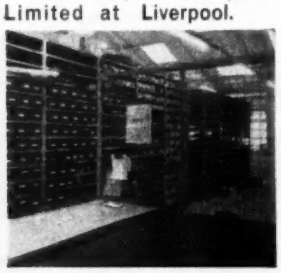

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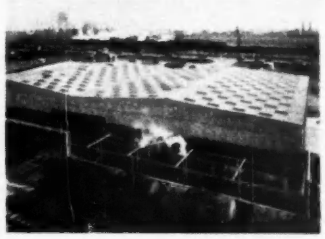

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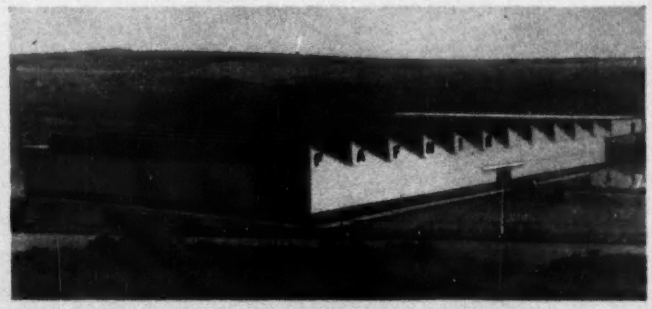

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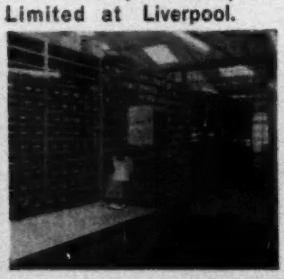

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ASSETS

	1963 J.D.	1962 J.D.
Cash in Hand and at Banks	52,123,757	51,143,658
Government Bonds	986,204	871,239
Shares in Companies	247,900	223,585
Shares in Affiliate	862,147	862,147
Realty in Affiliate	1,278,762	—
Bills Discounted	5,364,260	7,163,955
Loans to Customers	25,869,134	27,143,876
Customers' Liability on Guarantees and Credits (per contra)	18,591,342	19,418,199
Bank Premises (less depreciation)	1,379,416	1,341,944
Furniture and Equipment (less depreciation)	372,378	407,678
Other Assets	3,850,502	3,234,223
Total Assets	110,925,802	111,810,504

LIABILITIES

	1963 J.D.	1962 J.D.
Deposits and Other Accounts	77,190,336	78,572,701
Bills Payable	400,307	523,779
Guarantees and Credits (per contra)	18,591,342	19,418,199
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1,893,052	646,445
AUTHORIZED AND FULLY PAID CAPITAL:		
37,500 Founders' Shares (J.D. 10 each)	375,000	375,000
512,500 Ordinary Shares (J.D. 10 each)	5,125,000	5,125,000
Reserve Fund	3,510,000	3,420,000
Special Reserve and Reserve for possible Loan Losses	2,903,265	2,747,880
Undivided Profits	150,000	140,000
Net Profit (after providing for Reserves)	787,500	841,500
Total Liabilities	110,925,802	111,810,504

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TRADING WITH THE ARAB WORLD (7)

Lebanon is one of the best markets for Britain in the Middle East

BY M. B. EADEN, FIRST SECRETARY (COMMERCIAL), BRITISH EMBASSY, BEIRUT

British exports to the Middle East have increased considerably in recent years, from £185.2 million in 1953 to £293 million in 1963. Last year, moreover, the increase was at the rate of 15 per cent compared with the previous year, against an increase of 7.5 per cent in Britain's global exports. Nevertheless, our share of the imports of these countries—currently approximately one-fifth—has been declining, in the face of intense competition from both sides of the Iron Curtain.

The Council for Middle East trade, established with the encouragement and support of H.M. Government in January, 1963, has been actively engaged in investigations into prospects in all major markets in the Middle East.

It is hoped that this series of articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* on 'Trading with the Arab World' will encourage businessmen to take an even greater interest in trade with these countries, for although, as will be shown, the opportunities for expansion vary from country to country, the Middle East as a whole represents a secure and expanding market for British goods. Previous articles were published May 15 (Saudi Arabia), June 5 (Sudan), June 19 (Iraq), July 10 (Kuwait), July 17 (The Gulf States and Muscat and Oman), and July 24 (Morocco).

Ancient Tyre, now a fishing village

Beirut, the capital of the Republic of the Lebanon is now widely known to be the most important financial, business and communications centre of the Middle East. What is perhaps less known is that the Lebanon itself is an important market for all kinds of goods and in fact one of the best *per capita* markets for British goods outside of the Commonwealth and Western Europe. Imports last year probably reached £140 million of which our share was 10 per cent. With a fully exchangeable gold backed currency, few restrictions and a reasonable tariff, opportunities for greater sales are always there though naturally competition is keen. The purpose of this article is to suggest some ways in which these opportunities can be taken.

The Lebanon, a small mountainous country with 125 miles of coastline between Israel and Syria has a population of 1.8 million all speaking Arabic. It is distinguished from its Arab neighbours by the size and importance of its Christian population – about 50 per cent of the total and in business a considerably higher percentage – the democratic nature and relative stability of its system of government (only one major disturbance in the last 10 years), the physical attractiveness of its mountain areas with their summer and winter sports resorts and its wealth.

In the days of Hiram King of Tyre, exports (of Cedar of Lebanon) may have been an important source of wealth but even then merchanting, as far afield as outlandish Cornwall, was probably of greater value. Now with the latter day Phoenicians importing six to eight times the value of their exports (excluding on both sides the gold and banknotes which distort the Lebanese statistics) the explanation for the strength of the currency and the size of its gold backing is certainly not to be found in the export trade of which the main items are apples and oranges. But one does not have to look far to find a good part of the answer. In the centre of Beirut there are nearly a hundred banks, over a hundred insurance offices and innumerable concerns dealing with transport and travel in all their forms. Then there are the Middle East offices of some 300 foreign companies (including 30 British), 50 odd diplomatic missions and a large United Nations refugee organization, all bringing considerable sums into the country. Direct earnings from transit trade remain significant but are tending to diminish in the face of pressures in neighbouring states in favour of national ports such as Lattakia, Aqaba and Basra.

Tourists are another important source of income. They fall into two main categories. In the first place, many thousand better-off Arabs from Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere come with their families to spend part of the summer in the mountains;

some of them in fact live here on a semi-permanent basis. Whilst here many of them spend freely and form an important clientele for traders of many kinds. Secondly, a growing number of European and American tourists are now visiting Lebanon, some on cruise ships, others by air or car. These visitors tend to stay only a few days before going on to Jerusalem or elsewhere, but they also spend a good deal whilst they are here. Remittances by Lebanese emigrants and capital transfers by returning emigrants are also important. But in recent years the balancing item has been investments in the Lebanon, mainly in land and buildings but also in bank deposits, by oil-rich Arabs. The authorities are aware of the dangers of relying on capital inflow and efforts are being made to stimulate the further development of industry, agriculture and tourism.

Very lively economy

Having described in brief this strange but very lively economy let us take a closer look at what can be sold in the Lebanon. The answer is almost everything provided that (except for luxury articles) the goods are competitive and offer good value for money. The exceptions are a range of goods produced locally which are protected by high rates of duty. Some of the main items affected are: furniture (of wood or metal), footwear and leather goods and cheaper textiles. In general terms the Lebanon is still very much a price market but with the spread of wealth an increasing range of better quality goods can be sold.

British cars are now selling much better than hitherto and in the first three months of the year accounted for 17 per cent of new registrations. Our heavy vehicle industry is, however, handicapped by a ban (for health reasons) on the use of diesel engines on the roads. British agricultural tractors enjoy a major share of a limited but growing market; a sizeable demand for heavy tractors is likely in the future under a government reterracing scheme. The cotton textile industry is finding the going heavy against imported goods but the wool and knitting industries are developing and chances to sell machinery to these and other industries – chemical, food

(*Continued on page* 215)

Rue Riad Solh, Beirut, the banking centre of the Middle East.

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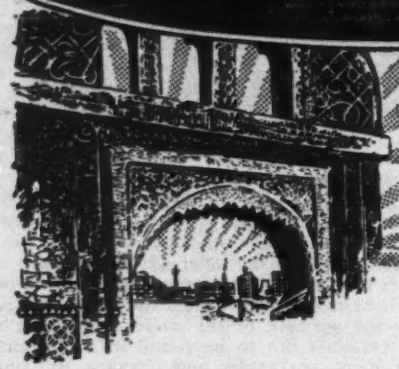

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT IRAQ AND IN THE LEBANON AND JORDAN

processing, clothing, plastic goods to name but a few, will continue to occur regularly. The building boom seems likely to continue even though the emphasis may tend to move somewhat from high class apartment and business blocks to cheaper housing and industrial buildings. In any case a considerable demand for building equipment and equipment for buildings will continue. We have so far done very well with some items such as air compressors (needed in large numbers to excavate foundations in this rocky country) and cement mixers, but there remains much room for improvement as regards such items as central heating equipment, sanitary ware and fittings, lifts, lighting and other small electrical equipment. In this connection, however, it should be noted that the Lebanon tends to follow Continental design and practice.

As regards public projects the next five years are likely to see a good deal of road building, two new dams on the Litani river, sewage and water schemes for Beirut and a number of new thermal power stations. British consultants and contractors might well find openings here, probably in co-operation with local concerns.

Large range of British foods on sale

Amongst consumer goods, whisky sells well and a surprisingly large range of British grocery items are on sale, albeit often to a restricted market. Our suitings sell very well indeed but it is felt that more could be done with some of our better cottons and artificial fabrics, both for dress material and for furnishings. Ladies' ready-mades – dresses, coats and costumes – from Britain are already selling on a small scale and we believe that this could be increased.

British washing machines are selling well but elsewhere in the domestic electric field we ought to do better. Beirut still has a 110v A.C. supply but some other parts of the country have 220v T.V. sets (625 lines) are now selling well even in some of the remoter areas and some British makers are doing fairly well. Some other fields in which we feel that a good deal more could be done are chemicals and pharmaceuticals, tools and machine tools, constructional steel, telephone equipment, high tension equipment and small consumer goods such as tableware.

The first requirement to enter the Lebanese market is to find and appoint a good local agent. The choice is often wide as there are a very large number of firms engaged in foreign trade and their ranks are constantly being swollen by hopeful newcomers. We in the Embassy are always glad to give advice and to make recommendations but we find that it is usually best for the prospective principal to visit Beirut. With his intimate knowledge of the product and its qualities he is much better able to convince a prospective buyer than would be possible by correspondence or through someone acting on his behalf. The personal touch is very valuable. Five or six days should normally be allowed for such a visit. July to September should be avoided as not only is Beirut then unpleasantly hot and sticky, but a considerable proportion of the business population are likely to be away in Europe or elsewhere.

The type of agent selected will naturally depend on the goods to be sold, but, except in the case of large capital goods, the commission agent in Beirut appears to be giving ground to the importer/stockist. Firms vary in size from large companies with various departments to innumerable one-man businesses but competition is such that single firms rarely dominate their particular field, as is the case in many markets. Nor are there yet any department stores of any size. Beirut firms normally buy on c. and f. terms preferring to make their own insurance arrangements on the local market where rates are very fine. Confirmed letter of credit terms are advisable when dealing with new connections but a great deal of trade is also carried on on a cash against documents basis. Correspondence can normally be in English although some firms use only French. As regards language when in Beirut, a visitor will find that the younger businessmen generally speak fairly good English but their elders and most Government officials are usually more at home in French.

An Evershed tank gauging control panel being checked recently at the Acton Lane Works, London, of Evershed & Vignoles Ltd., before shipment to Tripoli Refinery, Lebanon, of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd. The consignment included 13 precise tank gauges to measure the level of petroleum products in the refinery storage tanks with an accuracy of 1/10th inch.

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يقوم بكافة الاعمال والخدمات المصرفية على الصعيدين المحلى والخارجى ويهتم ويرحب بكل ما يرده من استفسارات تتصل بالاعمال التجارية او التطورات الصناعية او الاستثمار.

مراسلينا فى لندن:
بركليز بنك ليمتد
ايسترن بنك ليمتد

Cotton Board's case for a 'viable UK cotton industry'

MEMBERS of the Cotton Board met Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development on July 22, when they presented to him a memorandum entitled 'The Case for a Viable United Kingdom Cotton Industry.' The memorandum – an eleven page booklet – examined the future of the United Kingdom cotton industry in the context of existing ceiling and categorization agreements and outlined the measures which the Cotton Board believed should now be adopted. It also set out a justification for the proposals and demonstrated that despite what has already been done, a further period of greater stability is essential if the industry is to complete the process of rehabilitation now being undertaken with Government support.'

At a press conference in London on July 23, Mr. Frank Rostron, chairman of the Cotton Board, said that the Secretary of State dealt in detail with the Board's proposals, and without committing himself to any of them, had said that he agreed completely on the desirability of finding some means of establishing stability in the industry.

Mr. Rostron went on to describe cotton as 'virtually a new industry' and said that if the industry were to plan ahead to secure the prosperity it deserved, it would have to operate in conditions similar to those enjoyed by other industries. 'That, of course, can only be provided by the Government' he added. 'What we are looking for is a genuine long-term policy.' Some serious decisions had still to be made in the industry, and these were largely concerned with further re-equipment and future programmes of activities.

'The industry must plan ahead' he said, 'and in order to do that is is essential to forward the industry's view to the Government and to obtain from them their future commercial policy in regard to this. In the meantime, however, the industry has made some remarkable strides forward'. He then quoted some statistics concerning labour. It had improved some seven to nine per cent in the last nine months. Since 1959, the beginning of the reorganization scheme, output per head in spinning and weaving had increased 22 per cent.

The chairman said there had also been some tremendous changes taking place in the structure and reorganization of the industry. It was now one of the most capitally intensive industries in the country. 'There has been a surge forward in design, and one important point which has taken place in the last three years is the wage agreement made for spinning and weaving. These are in advance of anything else which has been done in any other industry'.

A questioner in the House of Commons on July 23 asked the Secretary of State to make a statement on his discussions with the Cotton Board on the subject of protection for the cotton industry. In reply, Mr. Heath said:

'In the course of the discussion we reviewed trends and developments in the industry, in the international trade in cotton goods and in world trading policies generally. In the light of this review I told the Board that I accepted the need for some further period of stability in the home market after 1965 to enable the industry to continue the progress it is already making in the modernization of its equipment and structure. Further studies would however be necessary in order to determine how this requirement for stability could best be reconciled with our general commercial policy and with the need to promote the trade of the Commonwealth and of developing countries.

'I welcomed the Cotton Board's memorandum as containing some constructive contributions to the solution of these difficult issues, and the industry assured me of their full co-operation in the further studies on which the Board of Trade are now engaged.'

Appointment of Inspectors for Rolls Razor Ltd.

FOLLOWING the statement by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, in the House of Commons on July 23, the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Morris Finer, QC, and Sir Henry Benson, CBE, FCA, as inspectors to investigate the affairs of Rolls Razor, Ltd.

Information for the inspectors should be addressed to A. W. Brookland, FCA, Secretary to the Joint inspectors, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2. Tel.: Monarch 4040.

Registration of goods under the Resale Prices Act, 1964

ON August 16 there will begin the period of three months for claiming registration under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, of those goods which suppliers wish to continue to sell subject to minimum resale prices.

Registration is claimed by notice given to the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements and the Registrar has made the Resale Prices (Registration of Goods) Regulations, 1964[a], prescribing the manner in which the notice is to be given and the particulars to be included. Notices must be given on forms provided by the Registrar which will be available shortly from the offices of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, or 9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh, 3, and also from the Federation of British Industries, the National Association of British Manufacturers and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Under the Act a claim for registration of any goods can be made only by a supplier whose business is not wholly retail and who supplies them under arrangements for maintaining minimum resale prices or by a trade association whose members include such suppliers.

The Registrar has produced a short 'Guide to the Registration of Goods under the Resale Prices Act, 1964'[b], to supplement the notes which are included with the forms of notice for claiming registration.

Notes:

The Resale Prices (Registration of Goods) Regulations, 1964, also contain provisions about the register which will be prepared at the end of the three months period for claiming registration. It is intended that it should be kept at the Registrar's office and it will be open to public inspection. The general ban on resale price maintenance will come into effect on a day to be appointed by the Board of Trade which under the Act cannot be earlier than November 16, 1964. The effect of registration of goods is that arrangements for maintaining minimum resale prices of them can be continued after the appointed day until the Restrictive Practices Court has decided in a case relating to those goods whether or not they shall be exempted goods for the purposes of the Act. When the register has been prepared it will be the duty of the Registrar to refer registered goods to the Court subject to any directions given by the Board of Trade with respect to the order of reference. The procedure on reference to the Court will be determined by rules made in due course by the Lord Chancellor.

(a) H.M. Stationery Office, S.I. 1964, No. 1115. Price 5d., by post 7½d
(b) H.M. Stationery Office. Price 8d., by post 11d.

UN Trade and Development Conference White Paper published

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, announced in the House of Commons on July 23 that a White Paper on the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had been published that day. The White Paper consists of a short note explaining the origin and course of the Conference, the text of the two speeches made at the Conference by the Secretary of State, as leader of the United Kingdom Delegation, and the text of the Final Act of the Conference, which contains all its recommendations.

The Government's approach to the Conference was set out in the Secretary of State's speech on April 6 and the Government's views on the outcome are in his final speech to the Conference on June 16 (both in the White Paper), and his statement to the House of Commons on the same day (*Hansard*, col. 1116).

The report and recommendations of the Conference are now being considered by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which is meeting in Geneva. They will then be considered by the General Assembly at its session beginning in November. In particular, the General Assembly will be considering the recommendation that it should establish a 55 nation Trade and Development Board which will carry on the work initiated by the Conference until the latter itself meets again, probably in 1966.

Copies of the White Paper are available, price 16s. 6d. (by post 17s. 2d.) from H.M. Stationery Office.

Record ECGD quarter's business

IN THE SECOND quarter of 1964 Export Credits Guarantee Department insured 'commercial' business amounting to £314.6 million, a record figure for any quarter and 23.4 per cent above the corresponding quarter last year; business for the first half of the year was 18.5 per cent above the first half of 1963. The number of comprehensive policies current was 7,174, compared with 6,448 a year ago.

New 'commercial' business insured during the quarter where terms have exceeded six months' credit was £59.7 million, compared with the quarterly average over the previous 12 months of £52.6 million. It included contracts for aircraft (£7.8 million), ships (£3.0 million), mechanical handling installation (£2.2 million), generating plant (£5.5 million), steelworks plant (£1.2 million) and telephone cables (£1.1 million).

Formal quarterly statement

The number of comprehensive policies current (under Section 1 of the Export Guarantee Acts) at the end of the second quarter of 1964 was 7,174. This compared with 6,969 at the beginning of the quarter and 6,448 at the end of the corresponding quarter last year.

The face value of comprehensive policies current at the end of the quarter was £1,263.5 million, compared with £1,207.6 million at the beginning of the quarter, and £1,048.4 million at the end of the corresponding quarter last year.

New specific policies (covering individual contracts) to a face value of £22.7 million were issued during the quarter. Taking these together with new contracts involving more than six months' credit declared under comprehensive policies, the total of new business insured during the quarter where terms have exceeded six months' credit was £59.7 million, compared with the quarterly average over the previous 12 months of £52.6 million.

The combined value of all comprehensive and specific insured business (including external trade) declared as shipped during the quarter amounted to £314.6 million, compared with £291.7 million in the previous quarter and £254.8 million in the corresponding quarter last year.

Export Credits Guarantee Department

During the quarter ended June 30, 1964, the Department assumed liability:

(a) Under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949-64, up to a maximum of £107,131,115 in respect of guarantees amounting to £177,711,397;

(b) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949-64, up to a maximum of £29,323,725 in respect of guarantees amounting to £32,346,661.

Industrial innovation and automation

Announcements made in Parliament on July 28 on industrial innovation and automation and measures following the report on the organization of civil science are given on pages 220-221.

Imported spirits composites: remission of spirits duty

SECTION 1 of the Finance Act 1964 gives the Commissioners of Customs and Excise power to allow imported goods containing spirits which are not for human consumption to be admitted free of spirits duty subject to compliance with such conditions as the Commissioners see fit to impose. The general conditions governing remission of spirits duty and the procedure for claiming remission are set out in Public Notice No. 64, copies of which may be obtained from Section 7, Secretaries' Office, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

Autumn start for Kirkcaldy advance factory

CONSTRUCTION of the Board of Trade advance factory at Kirkcaldy will start in October. The Town Council has been told by the Board that the 27,500 sq. ft. factory will occupy the four remaining acres of the Hayfield Industrial Estate at the north side of town and should be completed by next summer.

Once into production, the factory is expected to employ between 100 and 150 workers. Interested firms will be able to buy the factory or occupy it at an annual rent of about 3s. 3d. a square foot.

New quantity marking requirements for pre-packed goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Marking) Regulations, 1964.

The Weights and Measures Act passed in 1963 requires a wide range of goods to be marked with their quantity as from July 31, 1965. The Regulations prescribe in detail the manner in which the quantity indication must be marked on containers of these goods.

Subject to one year's deferment for goods which had previously left the hands of the packers, the Regulations will come into force on July 31, 1965.

Insofar as they relate to food they will replace the corresponding provisions of the Pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures Marking) Regulations, 1957.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1964 No. 1140) may be obtained from HM Stationery Office. Price 5d., by post 7½d.

Notes:

The goods covered include most retail packs of food and drink, solid fuel, detergents, paint, polish, fertilizers, toilet preparations, cigarettes and writing paper and envelopes. The Regulations aim to ensure that the compulsory quantity marks are clear, conspicuous and intelligible to intending purchasers. They will, for example, require the marking to be clear, legible and conspicuous; in a prominent position; not on the base (unless there is no wording elsewhere); not on a removable loose label; in characters of minimum sizes depending on the sizes of the containers; and in a distinct colour contrast except where the marking is embossed on a container which bears no wording in colour contrast. Pending further discussions with the industry, the requirement about size of lettering and the prohibition of marking on the base will not be applied to food and drink. These goods are expected to be the subject of early discussion between the industry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on revised requirements which will affect their labelling under the Food and Drugs Acts. The deferred application of these Regulations to goods which had left the hands of the packers before July 31, 1965, will not exempt these goods from complying with the requirement in the Act that they must somehow bear a quantity marking. The colour contrast requirement will not apply until July 31, 1967, in the case of containers which bear embossed markings.

Abbreviations of units of measurement

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Abbreviations of Units of Measurement) Regulations, 1964, to come into effect on July 31, 1965.

The Regulations prescribe the abbreviations of units of measurement which may be used for the marking of indications of quantity on containers required by the Weights and Measures Act 1963 to be so marked.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1964 No. 1139) may be obtained from HM Stationery Office. Price 3d., post post 5½d.

Notes:

Insofar as they relate to food, these Regulations will supersede the provisions relating to abbreviations in the expiring Pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) Regulations, 1957. These latter will lapse on July 31, 1965. Except for the units discontinued by the 1963 Act (the fluid drachm and the minim) the 1957 abbreviations are all reauthorized: but abbreviations for certain further units are now to be introduced because the Act requires quantity marks on many goods other than food.

Protection of Depositors Act (Northern Ireland), 1964

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE for Northern Ireland announces that the Protection of Depositors Act (Northern Ireland), 1964, which received the Royal Assent on July 7, will come into force on October 7, 1964. The provisions of the Act are similar to those contained in the Protection of Depositors Act, 1963 which was enacted last year.

Regulations to be made under Sections 3 and 13 of the Act prescribing the form and content of advertisements, exemption afforded to certain advertisements and accounting requirements for deposit-seeking companies will be laid before the Northern Ireland Parliament in due course. These Regulations will impose restrictions on advertising and requirements as to the delivery of accounts on concerns advertising for deposits in Northern Ireland.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty of phthalic anhydride

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of phthalic anhydride on the grounds that supplies of this material from United Kingdom and Commonwealth sources are not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from (i) manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers in this country who consider they are or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply this material to United Kingdom users, and (ii) users of the material who are also having difficulty in obtaining supplies. Users are asked to give full details of their requirements for the remaining months of this year and of the sources from which supplies are expected.

Interested parties should get into touch with the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877. Ext. 2519 or 2521) not later than August 14, 1964.

Mr. S. Gupta (left), joint managing director of Martin Burn Ltd., Calcutta, paid a special visit to the Colchester works of Davey, Paxman & Co. Ltd., recently, to discuss, among other projects, increasing the sales of Paxman engines in the territory. He is seen with Mr. L. L. Bott, managing director, Davey, Paxman & Co. Ltd.

We are cash buyers of merchandise of every description. Also Clearance Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Surplus and Redundant Stocks, also BOTTLES, Jars, Screw Caps, Cartons, and other Packaging Materials. In fact, goods of all kinds can be disposed of through us without delay, on the most favourable terms, and without trouble.

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Goods imported for use in registered shipbuilding yards

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise announce that they have issued a new public Notice – No. 325 – for the guidance of occupiers of registered shipbuilding yards and other traders concerned.

The new Notice gives full details of the procedures necessary to obtain relief from import duty under Section 5(2) of the Import Duties Act 1958 for goods consigned to a registered shipbuilding yard for use in the building, repairing or refitting of ships.

The Notice also sets out the conditions governing the registration of shipbuilding yards and the procedure for obtaining such registration.

Copies are available from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, or any local Customs Office.

UK victims of Nazi oppression

APPLICATIONS for registration are invited from United Kingdom nationals who were victims of Nazi persecution and suffered detention in a concentration camp or comparable institution (*Not* in an internment nor in a prisoner-of-war camp). In the case of a deceased victim an application for registration may be made by the nearest surviving relative in the following order: spouse, child, parent, brother or sister.

Eligible applicants who have previously corresponded with the Foreign Office and are still at the same address need not apply again unless they have not received a communication within three months.

The registration will close on July 31, 1965.

Application forms can be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	June 12 1964	
842,526	Groth, O. I. & ors.	Freight covering structures for freight-carrying vehicles.
834,327	Wallwork, J.	Machine for preparation of cotton.
	June 16, 1964	
853,631	Fortune, R.	Valves for fluids.
895,458	Amasso, C.	L-shaped structural building members.
	June 23, 1964	
856,286	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Girdles for nuclear reactor cores.
863,567	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Measuring variations of neutron-capture cross-section.
865,961	Commisszriat a l'Energie Atomique	Hydraulic conduit transport of containers
867,464	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Girdle links.
868,837	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Porous diaphragms.
869,249	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Taking samples of radio active solutions.
870,602	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Fluid-tight safety valves.
871,415	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Linear ion accelerators.
871,640	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Variable stop interferometers.
872,343	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Separation of lithium isotopes.
873,594	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Cluster arrangement of atomic reactor fuel elements.
874,886	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Nuclear reactors.
879,954	VEB Deutsches Hydrierwerk Rodleben	Tertiary alkylamine phthalazones.
	June 24, 1964	
866,648	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Metallurgical furnaces.
868,769	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique	Aluminium alloy manufacture.
899,775	Societe d'Etudes et d'Applications Industrielles, Commerciales et Immobilieres 'Inter-Technique'	Production of casting mould elements.
899,776	Societe d'Etudes et d'Applications Industrielles, Commerciales et Immobilieres 'Inter-Technique'	Aqueous compositions of novolak resins.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

INDEX TO STATISTICS

The index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal *is on page* 260 *of this week's issue.*

Air freight has often been used by industry as an emergency measure. But many industries have found it a more economical long term investment

An aircraft is a modern scientific instrument, like an electronic computer. If you only use it in emergencies it can be very expensive. If you *plan* to use it, it eventually becomes the most economical system of all. But it needs a detailed study of its performance over a large number of functions, and an estimate of its capabilities for meeting future needs.

Air freight is not a development of the future. It is very much meeting the needs of today. There has been an enormous increase in cargo-carrying capacity in combination aircraft. This has been particularly noticeable since the mid-fifties. Coupled with increased frequency on each route, this means a very large increase in total expansion of cargo-carrying capacity.

Frequencies are so high on the BOAC network that the time-table has virtually become an unnecessary document to refer to for cargo. BOAC, with associates, operates 60 services per week from UK to USA, 25 to Africa, 16 to Australia, 30 to Canada, 29 to and through India, 10 to Japan. The vast majority of major towns are served from the UK at least once daily.

What are the economics of long term planning?

The distinct advantages of air freight, as an exporting system are mainly:
(1) great flexibility through speed, frequency, reliability and market penetration in depth;
(2) simplicity of dispatch method.

Air freight's immediacy allows exporters to match re-order cycles and replacement patterns of days. No longer need the exporter tie-up capital in terms of goods awaiting eventualities. More flexible patterns of dispatch, smaller batches and direct deliveries can become part of his forward planning.

How simple is shipping by air?

With air freight one document is all that is necessary from point of origin to destination, regardless of how many carriers are involved. This is one way that air freight, planned as an integral part of an exporter's operations can help produce economies. Small, regular shipments are obviously another distinct planning advantage when shipping by air. Containers can be simpler, less costly, more flexible and re-usable for air freight, owned by the airline itself, or by the shipper.

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SPEEDS THE EXPORT DRIVE

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Parliamentary Answers

TUESDAY, JULY 28

Industrial innovation, automation and civil science

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, and Mr. Quintin Hogg, Secretary of State for Education and Science replied to questions concerning what further action was proposed to promote industrial innovation and development and the wider use of automation, and what measures are to be taken in consequence of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Organization of Civil Science.

In reply to a questioner who asked what further action he proposed to take to promote industrial innovation and development and the wider use of automation, Mr. Heath said:

'The National Research Development Corporation was established in 1948 primarily to secure the effective exploitation of patents arising from inventions made in Government laboratories or those resulting from research supported by Government funds. The Corporation was also empowered in appropriate cases to assist the development of other inventions. In 1954 the Government extended by five years the period during which the Board of Trade could make advances to the Corporation. In 1958 this period was further extended to 20 years in all, and the limit on capital advances was increased from £5 million to £10 million.

'The Government now propose to seek powers to extend the scope and scale of the Corporation's work so that, in addition to the activities which it has undertaken in the past, it will be able to contribute more effectively to industrial innovation and development, particularly development in which industry takes a share of the risk.

'For this purpose legislation will be introduced next session to raise to £25 million in the first instance the Corporation's present limit of borrowing power from the Board of Trade. The legislation will also provide for a modification and extension of the financial and other conditions under which the Corporation operates so that, in partnership with industry, it will have greater freedom to promote the development and the commercial application of new techniques.

'The Government have also made a study of the opportunities presented by the techniques of automatic control of industrial processes to strengthen the national economy and of the problems to which this may give rise. Action of many kinds is already being taken, both within the Government and outside, which will contribute both to the advancement of automation and to the identification and solution of any consequential problems. The Board of Trade have recently carried out a study of these activities as a result of which the Government are satisfied that there is a need to co-ordinate, supplement and, above all, to give a strong forward impetus to this work. This will be the task of a small high-level steering group of officials which is being established under my direction. As a first task the group will urgently review the progress of automation in this and other countries and the probable future development of these techniques. It will also, in consultation with the other interests concerned, draw up a co-ordinated programme of action for the promotion of the activities of the various Governmental, professional, industrial and commercial bodies which are already at work in this field.

'The Government believe that these measures, combined with those which Mr. Quintin Hogg, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has also announced arising from the report of the Committee on the Organization of Civil Science will make a substantial and practical contribution to solving the problem of how best to encourage and assist industry to apply commercially the results of research and technological advance.'

Mr. Quintin Hogg's statement

In his statement on the measures to be taken in consequence of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Organization of Civil Science, Mr. Hogg said that as foreshadowed by the Prime Minister's statement on February 6 it was proposed to implement the recommendations of the report with some modification. These changes would necessitate legislation which was now being prepared for introduction at an early opportunity. This legislation would include provision for the increased responsibilities of the Secretary of State.

'The present Advisory Council for Scientific Policy' he said 'will be replaced by a body on the lines recommended by the Committee, to be called the Council for Scientific Policy. The Council will advise the Secretary of State in the formulation and execution of general scientific policy. Specifically, the Council will advise the Minister on national scientific needs as a whole, including the fostering of new growing points; on the broad allocation of resources; on scientific manpower; on international scientific policy; and on the administrative machinery for the promotion of scientific research. As recommended by the Committee, the Council will consist entirely of independent members. Assessors appointed by interested bodies, including the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Aviation, the Atomic Energy Authority, the University Grants Committee and the Research Councils, will see the papers and attend by invitation. The Council will have its own staff and secretariat which will form part of the Department of Education and Science.'

Mr. Hogg said it was proposed to form three new bodies as follows:

(*i*) *The Science Research Council.* The Council will take over from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research the function of supporting scientific and technological research at universities through earmarked grants in fields other than those for which other Research Councils are responsible. It will also take over DSIR's function of making training awards to postgraduate students in science and technology, other than those who are supported by the more specialized Research Councils. The Science Research Council will take over responsibility for the National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science and the Royal Observatories at Herstmonceux and Edinburgh. It will also assume responsibility for the scientific space programme and in particular the work of the Space Research Management Unit of the Department of Education and Science and the Radio Research Station of DSIR. The Ministry of Aviation and the University Grants Committee will be represented on the Council by assessors.

(*ii*) *The Natural Environment Research Council.* This Council is to be formed, following the recommendation of the Committee on the Organization of Research into Natural Resources and the Committee on the Organization of Civil Science, to support research in the field of environmental sciences and natural resources. Specifically, the Council will support research in geophysics, geology, oceanography, fisheries, hydrology, forestry, terrestrial ecology and nature conservation. It will provide research grants to universities and make training awards to postgraduate students in these fields. The Council will assume responsibility for:

> The Geological Survey and Museum, the Soil Surveys, the Nature Conservancy, the Hydrology Research Unit and the Committee on Hydrological Research.

The Council will finance and co-ordinate the work of these organizations. They will take over from the Navy Department and the Development Commission responsibility for supporting the National Institute of Oceanography. The Council will establish a Fisheries Advisory Committee on the same lines as the present Advisory Committee on Fishery Research of the Development Commission. On Hydrology the Council will maintain close contact with the Water Resources Board, who also have research functions. They will support research in geomagnetism and seismology undertaken by the Meteorological Office and they will be associated with its general programme of research. Under these arrangements the Council will be in a position to foster and co-ordinate the important group of studies associated with the planetary environment of earth, air and water.

(*iii*) *The Industrial Research and Development Authority.* An Industrial Research and Development Authority will be formed to continue and extend the work hitherto carried on by DSIR in relation to industrial research and development. It will carry out research in its own establishments; support co-operative industrial research associations; encourage and support advanced development work arising out of these activities and disseminate scientific and technical information to industry. In development contract work it will act in consultation with NRDC and use it as its agent when this is appropriate. It will not be concerned solely with applied research and

development. It will be an important part of its functions to support basic research which may have important implications for industry. The Authority will consist of a full-time Chairman and part-time members from industry and the world of science and technology. It will also include representatives from National Research Development Corporation, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Aviation and the National Economic Development Council.

'The Authority will take over the responsibility for all DSIR stations except the Radio Research Station, the Geological Survey and Museum, and the Hydrology Research Unit, and as mentioned later, the Laboratory of the Government Chemist. The future position of the National Physical Laboratory is still under consideration. It is, however, intended that a close link with the Royal Society will be maintained', he said.

'There will be no change in the present functions of the Medical Research Council and the Agricultural Research Council.'

Continuing the Secretary of State said that the Department of Education and Science would assume responsibility for the National Lending Library for Science and Technology and for the Laboratory of the Government Chemist.

Important questions arose about the position of staff which would be transferred, under these proposals, to the Industrial Research and Development Authority and to the new Research Councils from DSIR and other organizations. These questions were under consideration. There would be full consultation with the appropriate staff organizations before decisions were taken on these matters.

As recommended by the Committee on the Organization of Civil Science the Overseas Research Council would be dissolved. Its functions had now passed in the main to the Department of Technical Co-operation and its advisory bodies.

'Under these measures of re-organization, all the functions of the DSIR will pass to the new research agencies referred to above, and to a minor extent, to the Department of Education and Science. They will thus bring to an end the DSIR in its present form, and create a wider group of research organizations, operating under the general supervision of the responsible Minister, acting with appropriate advice. It will be necessary for the research agencies to work closely together in certain fields of scientific work and marginal adjustments in their functions may be necessary from time to time. It is the Government's intention that these arrangements should be kept under review, with the advice of the Council for Scientific Policy, in order to meet the needs of developments in science and technology. The Government are confident that these measures of re-organization, which are being undertaken after a full study of the whole field by the Committee on the Organization of Civil Science, will provide both a substantial measure of autonomy for the Research Councils, and also the means of developing a coherent national scientific policy. In particular they believe that these measures will enable the distinguished work of DSIR over the past 50 years to be developed and extended on an expanding scale, and with increasingly rewarding results.'

THURSDAY, JULY 23

Regional study reports

Asked if all future regional studies could be arranged in two parts to provide analyses of the problems of the region and proposals for the solution of these problems in the framework of a national plan, the Secretary of State said:

'The form of Regional Study Reports must depend on the nature and problems of the areas concerned. As hitherto, the recommendations of future Studies will fully reflect national policies and priorities. But as the White Paper "South East England" made clear, rather than follow any predetermined "national plan", our policies will be modified when and where experience, or future Studies, show the need.'

Inducements in DDs

In answer to a question regarding firms who wished to establish themselves in development districts in North-east Scotland, the Secretary of State said: 'The inducements offered by my Department to development districts in North-east Scotland, in common with all developments districts, consist of Government built factories, standard grants towards costs of building and plant and machinery, as well as loans and grants specifically related to the needs of the individual project. In addition, favourable tax allowances in respect of capital equipment are available under the Finance Act, 1963, and the Ministry of Labour can assist with the expenses of key-workers, transferred from elsewhere.'

New Jobs in Scotland

The Secretary of State said that new jobs likely to arise from industrial building schemes completed in Scotland in each year from 1959 to 1963 totalled about 7,800; 7,600; 7,900; 17,000 and 9,600 respectively. Between mid-1959 and mid-1963 there was a decrease of 46,700 jobs in extractive and manufacturing industries in Scotland. These were more than offset by increases in other industries and the net change was an increase of jobs of about 24,600.

Employment returns under LEAs

The Secretary of State was asked what steps had been taken to implement the recommendation made in the Report by the Estimates Committee on the working of the Local Employment Act 1960 that regular quarterly statistics should be produced showing the number of new jobs actually provided as a result of the operation of the Act.

In reply, he said that a quarterly series of employment returns was instituted in March 1963. Returns were obtained on a sampling basis from firms receiving financial assistance under the Local Employment Acts. He would circulate in the official report a summary of the results for the year 1960/61.

Other questions were asked covering employment and industrial development in various individual districts. They are reported in Hansard of July 23.

Rolls Razor Ltd. investigation

In reply to several questions asking if he would set up an inquiry, the Secretary of State announced that he had decided to appoint inspectors under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act to investigate the affairs of Rolls Razor Limited. (*See page* 216).

Steel plant export finance

Asked about the present system of providing finance for export orders of steel works plant, the Secretary of State said: 'My predecessor had a confidential discussion with representatives of the Steel Works Plant Association on March 1 of last year. Since then the Association has been in close contact with the Board of Trade about the problems of the industry. There has also been close contact between steelworks plant firms and the Departments concerned about the financing of particular overseas contract. I am expecting myself to have a further confidential discussion with the Association in the near future.'

Trade with USSR

Asked if he would publish the specific written assurance he had received from the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade regarding the correction of the present imbalance of trade between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom; and why this had not been included in Command Paper No. 2402 concerning Prolongation of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement of 1959, the Secretary of State replied:

'I informed Mr. Patolichev of the concern of the United Kingdom at the serious imbalance in the trade between our two countries during the term of the 1959 Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement. Accordingly I asked Mr. Patolichev to continue to take the necessary measures to increase the scale of Russian purchases of United Kingdom goods for cash or on normal suppliers' credit in relation to the volume of United Kingdom purchases from the Soviet Union so as to achieve a much closer balance in the trade between our two countries. In his reply Mr. Patolichev confirmed that the competent Soviet authorities would act in accordance with my request.

'This exchange was not included in the White Paper because it did not form part of the formal documents relating to the Prolongation of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement.'

FRIDAY, JULY 24

Jenkins committee on company law

The Secretary of State, in a written reply, said that he hoped shortly to inform the House of HM Government's proposals on the principal issues raised by the Jenkins Committee on Company Law.

MONDAY, JULY 27

Effects of postal strike

The Secretary of State was asked what estimate he had made of the effect on business and on the export trade in particular, of the delays in postal delivery following the postmen's strike; and if he would make a statement.

He replied: 'The effects must obviously be damaging to the export trade and to business in general, but I cannot give any measure of their extent.'

Merchandise marks and labelling

In reply to a question the Secretary of State said: 'My Department have recently invited comments on preliminary proposals for revised merchandise marks legislation. These include implementation of the Molony Committee's recommendations that power be taken to require the labelling of particular classes of goods and that a duty to enforce the legislation should be laid on the larger local authorities.'

Debates on development areas

RECENT DEBATES on development areas will be found in *Hansard* as follows: Northern Ireland (July 14), North-east (July 16), Scotland (July 21)

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,949	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	128	119	130	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	126	111	127	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	126	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	128	109	128	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	109	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	120	126	141	133	120	106	144	115	143	176	151	+ 95	+ 94	— 4	+ 3
1963															
December	..	125	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	126*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	126*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	222·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140*	121*	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 62
2nd quarter			125·5	+2·8	107·9*	124·5*	147·3	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	
1963																
December	135	117	122·4	+1·8	106·8	122·9	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	136*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5	123·7	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February	137*	121*	123·1	+1·2	108·2	123·9	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140*	121*	123·6	+1·5	108·1	124·3	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April	146*	123*	124·7	+2·0	108·1*	124·4*	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	150*	126*	125·7	+2·9	107·6*	124·5*	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June			126·2	+3·4	107·9*	124·6*	147·9	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	151	132	..
July								303*	— 12*	—15	250*	— 1*	+ 3			..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Index of industrial production for May

THE provisional index of production for May, 1964, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 126 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industries only the provisional May index is 128 and there has been no significant change since January. Activity in construction appears still to be increasing, but a fall in the output of gas and electricity as a result of the unusually warm weather in May more than offset this in the index for all industries.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries											
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963	118·9	95	119·8	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	120	108
Unadjusted:														
1962 4th quarter	117	99	118	115	113	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st quarter	115	97	116	108	109	106	135	120	137	118	126	80	119	106
2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	136	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter	127	99	127	120	115	128	144	129	146	125	134	76	123	119
1964 1st quarter	128	100	128	110	108	115	150	131	153	127	134	76	128	122
1964 Mar.	128	101	128	114	110	123	149	133	151	128	137	76	125	123
Apr. (prov.)	129	97	131	116	109	130	154	140	156	129	133	76	139	125
May (prov.)	126	93	129	121	113	136	151	134	153	126	131	75	132	123
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 4th quarter	115	95	115	113	111	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	112	101
1963 1st quarter	113	92	115	112	110	115	132	121	134	116	124	80	115	103
2nd quarter	118	95	118	114	110	120	138	125	140	116	124	78	117	105
3rd quarter	120	95	121	117	114	122	139	121	142	119	127	76	120	108
4th quarter	124	96	125	117	113	125	144	128	146	123	129	75	126	117
1964 1st quarter	126	97	128	116	110	127	147	133	150	126	134	76	125	120
1963 Dec.	125	97	125	117	113	125	143	128	146	124	130	76	125	120
1964 Jan.	126	96	128	115	110	124	147	128	150	127	135	76	128	119
Feb.	126	97	128	116	109	129	148	137	150	126	134	77	124	120
Mar.	126	97	127	116	110	128	147	133	150	125	133	76	123	122
Apr. (prov.)	126	96	127	113	108	123	150	139	152	126	133	76	129	122
May (prov.)	126	94	128	116	111	126	150	132	152	126	135	75	124	122
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	126	97	127	116	111	126	146	131	149	125	133	76	126	120
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	126	96	127	115	110	126	149	134	151	126	134	76	125	122

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
Unadjusted:															
1962 4th quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st quarter	109	107	119	111	108	101	118	116	111	122	90	123	123	100	162
2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	118
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	103	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	107
4th quarter	123	122	126	121	120	105	127	143	143	143	127	140	133	131	145
1964 1st quarter	127	126	133	120	117	104	128	142	146	136	119	139	133	129	161
1964 Mar.	131	131	132	118	112	99	131	140	143	135	113	132	130		156
Apr. (prov.)	131	129	138	121	119	106	128	148	154	139	127	147			139
May (prov.)		132		115	113	101	119		151		125	142			114
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 4th quarter	107	105	114	109	105	96	117	126	129	120	108	123	119	116	127
1963 1st quarter	107	104	116	108	106	97	114	117	113	122	99	121	123	102	137
2nd quarter	109	107	116	111	109	98	119	128	133	119	112	126	123	124	129
3rd quarter	114	113	119	114	111	99	121	134	138	127	117	129	126	127	130
4th quarter	121	120	123	116	113	102	126	141	143	139	120	135	131	131	133
1964 1st quarter	124	122	132	120	118	103	126	144	150	136	131	140	135	131	137
1963 Dec.	124	124	125	115	112	102	123	142	144	139	121	136	133		135
1964 Jan.	119	116	132	121	118	102	130	146	148	142	135	140	135		134
Feb.	127	127	129	120	118	103	126	144	152	132	129	141	135		136
Mar.	127	125	134	118	117	104	122	142	149	132	128	139	133		142
Apr. (prov.)	126	124	134	117	115	102	124	144	148	136	128	137			142
May (prov.)		130		116	114	100	124		148		124	136			123
Dec.-Feb. (av.)	121*	122	127*	119	116	102	126	143*	148	140*	128	139			135
Mar.-May (av.) (prov.)	126*	126	132*	117	115	102	123	143*	148	133*	127	137			135

* Latest available three months (February-April) and previous three months (November-January).

United Kingdom trade in the second quarter

EXPORTS WERE moderately higher in the first half of this year. They averaged £354 million a month (seasonally adjusted), 2 per cent more than in the second half and 7 per cent more than in the first half of 1963. In relation to the average for last year they were 4 per cent higher. Within the last six months there were large erratic movements from month to month and the small fall between the first and second quarters should not be taken to indicate that exports have stopped growing. Much of the irregularity has been in engineering goods, many of which are items of high value which are delivered as large units and not evenly month by month; in June the value of these exports was perceptibly below the first half year's average. Exports to the sterling area and, more especially, to Western Europe were higher in the first half of 1964 but exports to North America and to the rest of the world declined. The increase in the last six months was in exports of semi-manufactured goods. There was little change in exports of machinery and transport equipment. Exports of non-manufactures were less than in the previous six months, but during the half year they stopped falling.

Imports have been substantially higher in the first half year, though much of the increase was in the early months and since then the growth has been slower. In the first half year they averaged £457 million a month (seasonally adjusted), 9 per cent more than in the second half and 19 per cent more than in the first half of 1963. Between the first and second quarters the increase was down to 2 per cent. About half the increase in the first half year over the second half of last year was in imports of industrial materials, with the rate of increase slowing down during the half year. A further quarter of the increase was in finished manufactures, mostly in capital goods. Imports of fuels and food were also higher but imports of food fell between the first and second quarters.

The trade balance has been in substantial deficit this year, reflecting the increase in imports. Over the first half year it averaged £40 million a month (seasonally adjusted), compared with £10 million a month in the second half of 1963 and £4 million a month for the year as a whole. In the fourth quarter last year the deficit was £11 million a month and this widened to £36 million a month in the first quarter and to £45 million a month in the second

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	—2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—11
1964 1st quarter	356	453	12	—36
2nd quarter	352	461	13	—45*
1964 January	326	457	11	—73
February	369	450	12	—17
March	373	451	13	—17
April	337	457	13	—54*
May	370	450	13	—19*
June	348	474	12	—63*

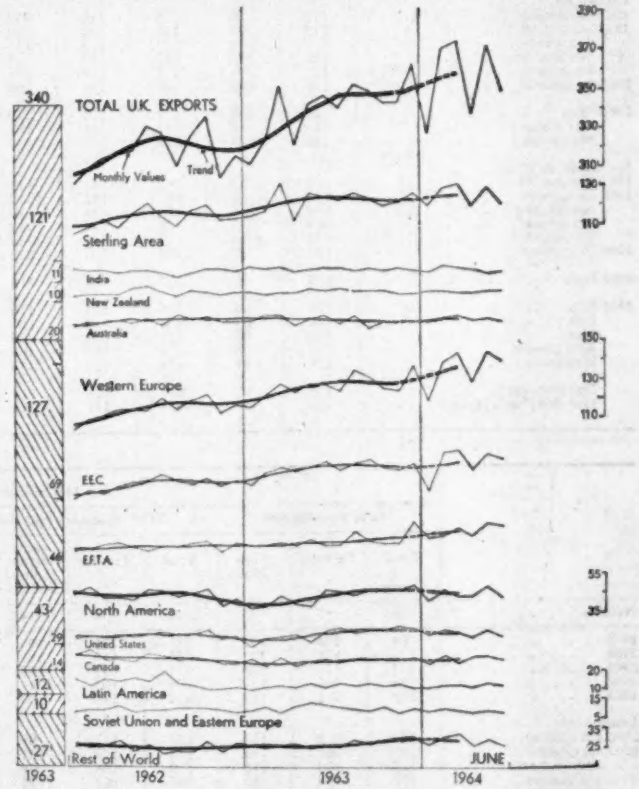
* Estimated.

B. Recorded values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 1st quarter	360·1	460·4	12·8
2nd quarter	363·7	464·5	13·1
April	342·5	481·3	14·0
May	398·6	449·7	13·7
June	349·7	467·6	11·6

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963				1964				
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	April	May	June
Sterling Area	114	119	120	123	122	125	122	119	128	120
Australia	20	21	20	19	19	21	20	20	21	19
New Zealand	8	9	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10
India	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	10
Western Europe	116	121	126	130	129	133	137	128	143	139
Economic Community	62	65	69	71	70	71	72	68	76	74
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	44	45	47	49	50	52	49	55	54
North America	41	39	41	45	47	44	44	43	47	42
United States and Dependencies	28	25	28	30	31	29	28	27	30	27
Canada	14	14	14	15	16	14	16	17	17	15
Latin America	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	13	12
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	9	12	10	10	9	9	8	9	8
Rest of World	26	26	26	27	30	30	27	26	29	26
Total	317	327	335	346	348	356	352	337	370	348

quarter; the smaller increase between the first and second quarters reflected the slowing down in the rate of increase in imports.

Area pattern of exports

Sterling area

Exports to the sterling area increased moderately in the first half of this year when they were 1 per cent (£1 million a month) more than in the second half of last year and 4 per cent more than in the first half. Within the first half year there was a large increase in the first quarter but they fell back in the second. There was a recovery in the first half year in exports to Australia following the drop in the second half of 1963 and continued growth of exports to the Irish Republic and South Africa. Exports to New Zealand were about the same as in the second half of last year. Exports to India have fallen back this year, as have exports to the rest of the sterling area.

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe have been growing this year after a pause at the end of last year. In the first half year they were 4 per cent (£6 million a month) more than in the second half of last year and 9 per cent more than a year earlier. Exports to the Common Market have risen this year after being flat in the second half of 1963. There was a substantial increase in exports to the Netherlands and Belgium and exports to West Germany have picked up after declining in the second half of last year. Exports to France and Italy have been falling this year. Exports to EFTA have continued to grow strongly. In the first half of the year they were 7 per cent (£3 million a month) more than in the second half of 1963 and 15 per cent more than in the first half. Exports to the rest of Western Europe have not changed much in the last twelve months.

North America

Exports to North America were less in the first half of this year than in the second half of last. There was a large fall in the first quarter followed by moderate recovery in the second. This recovery was in exports to Canada which have fluctuated a good deal recently. Exports to the United States have been declining since the end of 1963.

Latin America

There has not been much change in the last six months in exports to Latin America. Exports to Argentina were picking up and in the first half of 1964 were 3 per cent more than a year earlier, but

(*Continued on page 227*)

United Kingdom exports: Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Sterling Area:			
Australia	56·4 (— 5)	64·1 (+ 0)	60·0 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*57*	*62*	*60*
New Zealand	29·5 (+12)	29·1 (+14)	29·2 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*30*	*29*
India	34·0 (+25)	34·7 (+ 1)	32·4 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*34*	*33*
Pakistan	11·3 (+ 4)	11·5 (+10)	10·9 (+21)
Ceylon	6·6 (+ 9)	5·6 (+33)	5·8 (+ 5)
Hong Kong	13·4 (+11)	14·5 (+16)	12·6 (— 4)
Malaysia	21·2 (— 1)	22·1 (+ 4)	21·1 (— 4)
Ghana	10·4 (+11)	7·8 (—12)	6·4 (—29)
Nigeria	16·6 (+ 4)	18·5 (+10)	17·1 (+11)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	10·0 (— 0)	10·0 (— 7)	9·9 (— 1)
Kenya	7·5 (+ 7)	7·9 (+ 6)	8·6 (+11)
Jamaica	5·1 (—12)	5·5 (+14)	5·5 (+21)
Trinidad and Tobago	6·1 (+ 0)	6·4 (+10)	5·9 (— 6)
Irish Republic	38·3 (+12)	40·7 (+20)	41·9 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*40*	*41*
South Africa	48·0 (+29)	55·4 (+ 2)	53·6 (+19)
Seasonally adjusted	*51*	*50*	*53*
Middle East	18·7 (+ 9)	20·2 (— 1)	18·8 (— 6)
Other	31·1 (+ 5)	30·6 (+ 5)	31·1 (+ 4)
Total Sterling Area	364·2 (+ 8)	384·4 (+ 6)	370·8 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*368*	*376*	*367*

United Kingdom exports: Non-Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	137·2 (+ 7)	121·1 (+11)	145·7 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*137*	*131*	*133*
United States & Deps.	92·4 (+11)	83·9 (+15)	88·0 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*92*	*87*	*84*
Canada	44·9 (+ 1)	37·2 (+ 2)	57·6 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*45*	*43*	*49*
Latin America	35·9 (— 2)	37·1 (+ 2)	35·6 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*36*	*35*	*36*
Argentina	6·7 (—14)	6·3 (— 8)	5·8 (+19)
Venezuela	5·3 (+26)	5·3 (+ 6)	6·0 (+35)
Other	24·0 (— 4)	25·5 (+ 4)	23·8 (— 4)
Western Europe	376·2 (+11)	416·3 (+10)	429·9 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*387*	*400*	*410*
Economic Community	204·2 (+13)	224·4 (+ 9)	225·6 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*210*	*213*	*217*
France	44·9 (+33)	49·6 (+14)	50·2 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*48*	*47*	*46*
Western Germany	51·6 (+ 2)	52·6 (— 7)	57·6 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*52*	*50*	*58*
Italy	41·4 (+20)	41·3 (+ 6)	34·5 (—17)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*40*	*33*
Netherlands	41·0 (+ 5)	50·0 (+20)	51·5 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*42*	*48*	*50*
Belgium and Luxembourg	25·4 (+ 9)	30·8 (+26)	31·8 (+22)
Seasonally adjusted	*26*	*29*	*31*
Free Trade Association including Finland	138·8 (+10)	153·7 (+12)	166·4 (+18)
Seasonally adjusted	*143*	*150*	*157*
Sweden	41·9 (+11)	47·1 (+18)	53·3 (+18)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*46*	*49*
Norway	25·1 (+19)	25·7 (+14)	21·8 (— 2)
Denmark & Greenland	25·1 (— 1)	29·4 (+ 2)	32·0 (+22)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	18·5 (+15)	20·1 (+14)	22·9 (+30)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	7·9 (+11)	9·0 (+14)	9·9 (+21)
Austria	7·0 (+14)	8·1 (+11)	8·0 (+14)
Finland	13·4 (+ 3)	14·4 (+13)	18·6 (+30)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	16·8 (+ 7)	20·3 (+18)	18·7 (+ 7)
Other	16·4 (+ 2)	17·9 (— 2)	19·2 (— 2)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	28·6 (— 0)	28·8 (— 6)	25·7 (—26)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*27*	*26*
Soviet Union	12·7 (+14)	11·5 (—23)	9·8 (—35)
Other	15·9 (— 9)	17·3 (+10)	15·9 (—19)
Other Non-Sterling	83·6 (+19)	92·6 (+16)	83·5 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*86*	*90*	*81*
Middle East	41·6 (+16)	46·8 (+16)	39·5 (— 4)
Japan	13·5 (+42)	14·9 (+36)	15·0 (+29)
Seasonally adjusted	*14*	*15*	*13*
Other	28·5 (+16)	30·9 (+ 7)	29·1 (+ 9)
Total Non-Sterling	661·6 (+10)	695·9 (+10)	720·4 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*676*	*682*	*686*

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Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages — £ million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom exports			
	1st half 1963	2nd half 1963	1st qtr. 1964	2nd qtr. 1964	1st half 1963	2nd half 1963	1st qtr. 1964	2nd qtr. 1964
0. Food and Live Animals . . . . . Total	379·2	384·2	437·0	411·2	30·8	39·6	39·8	40·2
00 Live animals	11·8	13·4	17·4	13·5	4·0	6·5	7·3	9·0
01 Meat and meat preparations	78·2	78·4	88·8	86·6	1·7	2·1	3·8	2·9
02 Dairy products and eggs	44·4	49·0	55·9	49·5	2·4	2·0	2·0	2·3
03 Fish and fish preparations	13·4	11·6	20·5	12·7	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·9
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	53·0	55·1	59·4	57·6	6·9	4·4	4·7	4·6
05 Fruit and vegetables	78·1	63·2	69·1	85·8	2·1	2·4	2·9	1·7
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	36·0	50·7	57·8	41·7	5·9	13·5	10·4	12·1
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	43·6	42·0	44·0	41·3	2·8	3·3	2·9	2·3
08 Feeding stuff for animals	15·7	15·5	16·7	14·3	0·9	1·1	1·1	0·8
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	4·9	5·2	7·4	8·1	2·3	2·3	2·8	2·6
1. Beverages and Tobacco . . . . . Total	24·9	50·6	26·2	28·1	25·3	32·2	24·6	28·7
11 Beverages	10·6	15·0	10·9	14·9	20·7	27·8	20·6	24·8
12 Tobacco	14·3	35·5	15·3	13·3	4·6	4·3	4·1	3·9
2. Crude Materials, Inedible . . . . . Total	220·0	253·4	265·1	266·4	39·1	37·3	41·8	43·2
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	13·5	15·9	19·4	12·6	1·2	0·9	1·6	1·4
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	12·7	13·5	10·9	12·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	14·4	12·0	13·1	11·5	2·1	2·3	2·4	2·3
24 Wood, lumber and cork	29·7	55·5	35·1	50·2	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·1
25 Pulp and waste paper	27·4	30·3	34·1	33·5	0·4	0·4	0·6	0·5
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	68·0	66·0	88·8	80·2	26·5	23·4	27·0	28·9
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	9·6	10·1	10·7	10·6	4·0	4·9	4·6	4·7
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	33·8	38·0	39·7	46·3	3·6	4·6	4·3	4·4
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	10·8	12·3	13·2	9·4	1·0	0·7	1·0	0·8
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . . . . Total	147·8	133·4	145·3	152·2	42·4	39·9	36·9	34·3
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	147·4	133·1	144·8	151·7	31·7	26·5	25·2	25·0
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·5	10·7	13·4	11·7	9·4
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . . Total	10·6	11·4	10·4	16·1	2·2	1·8	1·2	1·4
5. Chemicals . . . . . Total	48·9	54·1	62·4	63·3	90·6	93·4	101·5	103·7
51 Chemical elements and compounds	17·9	20·5	23·2	24·9	22·4	23·9	26·4	26·7
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2·6	3·1	3·8	4·2	11·7	12·2	13·1	13·9
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	1·3	1·8	1·8	1·9	13·3	13·6	14·9	14·5
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	3·3	3·2	3·8	3·9	8·4	8·5	9·0	9·2
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	5·2	4·9	6·2	4·0	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·3
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	9·8	11·8	13·6	13·9	15·9	16·2	17·8	18·4
All other chemical materials and products	8·8	8·7	10·0	10·5	17·7	17·7	19·1	19·7
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material . Total	171·1	184·3	222·5	231·1	227·4	229·1	240·6	252·4
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6·3	7·0	7·8	7·9	6·9	7·1	7·6	7·6
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1·8	2·4	2·6	3·0	12·9	11·8	12·3	12·7
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	12·8	13·6	15·3	16·8	1·4	1·3	1·5	1·5
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	26·6	30·3	32·6	33·9	11·7	11·8	12·1	12·3
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	35·5	36·9	43·2	46·7	62·5	64·5	67·6	70·8
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	5·4	6·3	6·8	7·7	16·6	17·2	18·3	19·5
67 Iron and steel	17·4	20·1	34·6	28·7	51·5	50·8	52·2	56·3
68 Non-ferrous metals	57·7	59·5	70·5	76·4	30·6	31·6	32·9	34·9
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7·6	8·1	9·2	10·1	33·3	33·0	36·0	36·9
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment . . . Total	102·2	101·1	136·4	141·8	463·7	439·6	486·8	478·5
71 Machinery other than electric	63·5	63·4	79·3	88·0	221·5	207·8	231·7	226·5
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	21·5	24·8	27·3	30·3	83·1	76·0	81·1	80·1
73 Transport equipment	17·2	13·0	29·8	23·4	159·2	155·7	174·0	171·8
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . . Total	58·6	63·7	71·5	79·4	63·7	76·5	74·2	77·5
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·6	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·7
82 Furniture	1·4	1·5	2·0	2·2	2·7	2·7	3·1	3·2
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·6	0·8	0·6	0·7
84 Clothing	14·9	17·4	19·7	18·9	8·2	11·6	10·0	8·7
85 Footwear	5·0	4·7	7·4	6·6	2·8	3·7	3·2	2·7
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	13·0	14·0	14·9	18·2	18·4	19·2	22·0	23·9
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	22·3	23·7	25·2	30·9	28·7	36·1	32·7	35·5
5-8 Manufactured Goods . . . . . Total	380·8	403·2	492·8	515·5	845·4	838·6	903·0	912·1
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind . . . . . Total	4·9	5·6	4·4	4·0	29·1	36·4	33·1	31·2
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,168·3	1,241·8	1,381·1	1,393·4	1,014·3	1,025·7	1,080·4	1,091·1

at a lower rate then in early 1962. Exports to Venezuela continued to rise. Exports to other Latin American countries in the first half of this year were less than in the first half of 1963.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were still below the peak in the first half of 1963.

Rest of the World

Exports to the rest of the world have been falling back a little this year after rising strongly in 1963. In the last six months they were a little less than in the previous six but 10 per cent more than a year earlier.

Commodity pattern of exports

Exports of manufactured goods continue to expand but the increase in the first half of this year was smaller than in the second half of last. Between the last two half years most of the growth was in exports of semi-manufactures with sizeable increases in exports of chemicals, metals and textiles. There was no change in exports of machinery. There was some increase in exports of cars and in some other finished manufactures but a reduction in exports of ships.

Exports of non-manufactures were at a peak in the middle of last year when some food and commodity prices were high and there were large shipments of oil to Western Europe. These exports have since fallen but the decline seems to have stopped during the first half year.

Engineering products

The total value of exports of engineering goods in the first half of this year was about the same as in the second half of last year and £7 million a month (4 per cent) more than a year earlier.

Exports of non-electric machinery increased by 3 per cent between the two halves of 1963 but there was no further increase in the first half of this year. Exports of machine tools continued to grow strongly; in the last six months they were 19 per cent more than a year earlier. There were further increases in the last six months in exports of textile machinery, industrial internal combustion engines, mechanical handling equipment and construction and mining machinery. On the other hand exports of boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines were less than in the first six months of last year and exports of aircraft engines continued to decline.

Exports of electric machinery in the first half year were also unchanged on the previous half-year. Between the two halves of 1963 they had fallen by 3 per cent. Within this group exports of

Engineering products

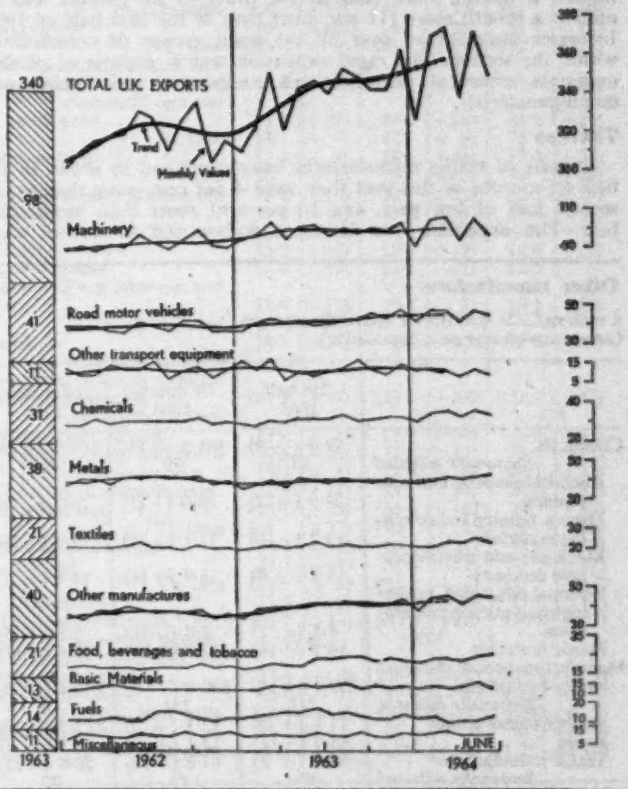
£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Machinery and transport equipment	439·6 (+10)	486·8 (+ 5)	478·5 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*460*	*470*	*449*
Machinery other than electric	207·8 (+ 8)	231·7 (+ 5)	226·5 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*218*	*221*	*214*
Boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines	6·1 (—12)	6·3 (— 6)	6·0 (— 8)
Aircraft engines, new	3·4 (—31)	3·8 (—12)	3·8 (—20)
Other internal combustion engines	19·3 (+ 9)	22·9 (+13)	22·4 (+ 4)
Tractors and parts	33·4 (+12)	38·3 (— 1)	36·2 (+ 5)
Office machinery	10·1 (+15)	10·9 (+12)	9·9 (+ 3)
Machine tools	12·0 (+18)	12·8 (+25)	12·4 (+13)
Textile machinery	16·0 (+ 4)	18·5 (+ 9)	16·6 (+10)
Construction and mining machinery	13·5 (+16)	15·0 (+10)	16·0 (— 1)
Mechanical handling equipment	7·6 (+13)	8·1 (— 5)	8·5 (+18)
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	76·0 (+ 6)	81·1 (— 3)	80·1 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*78*	*79*	*78*
Generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers	10·5 (— 7)	11·7 (— 9)	10·6 (—14)
Switchgears, starting and controlling gear, etc.	5·6 (+ 6)	6·5 (— 4)	6·1 (+ 6)
Electric wires and cables	6·9 (+ 6)	8·3 (—12)	7·2 (—14)
Telecommunications apparatus	19·2 (+ 9)	20·5 (+ 7)	21·8 (+ 5)
Domestic electrical equipment	8·8 (+13)	8·3 (— 5)	8·4 (— 8)
Road motor vehicles (1)	122·5 (+14)	143·2 (+16)	140·2 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*129*	*135*	*131*
Cars and chassis	58·8 (+16)	68·9 (+18)	68·9 (+13)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	29·4 (+12)	33·5 (+12)	31·6 (+ 0)
Aircraft and parts	11·1 (+19)	14·2 (+12)	10·7 (— 4)
Ships and boats	11·3 (+35)	7·1 (—45)	9·2 (+33)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	19·2 (+20)	22·0 (+27)	23·9 (+22)
Engineering products	458·8 (+10)	508·7 (+ 6)	502·4 (+ 4)

(1) Including tractor parts.

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963				1964				
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	April	May	June
Food, beverages and tobacco	19	18	21	24	22	22	23	22	24	23
Basic materials	12	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	16	13
Fuels	12	13	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	13
Manufactures	264	272	276	285	290	293	291	279	308	288
Machinery and transport equipment	140	150	146	151	156	157	150	143	161	146
Machinery	92	97	98	97	100	100	97	93	104	96
Road motor vehicles	37	39	40	41	45	45	44	41	48	44
Other transport equipment	10	13	9	13	11	11	9	8	11	8
Chemicals	29	29	31	31	32	33	33	32	35	33
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	37	38	39	39	40	41	40	41	42
Textiles	20	20	21	22	22	22	23	23	23	23
Other mfrs.	37	37	40	41	41	42	43	41	45	44
Miscellaneous	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11
Total	317	327	335	346	348	356	352	337	370	348

generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers have declined since the middle of last year. Exports of domestic electrical equipment, mainly washing machines and refrigerators, were falling this year; they had risen sharply during 1963. Exports of electric wires and cables rose in the last six months though they were much less than in the first half of 1963 when there were especially large deliveries for the Trans-Pacific Commonwealth cable. Exports of telecommunication apparatus continued to increase. In the first half they were 6 per cent more than in the first six months of 1963.

There were further increases in exports of scientific instruments which in the first half of this year were 22 per cent more than a year earlier and 12 per cent more than in the second half of 1963.

Exports of ships are liable to fluctuate widely. This year they were at a lower rate than in 1963. Against this, exports of road motor vehicles (mainly cars) continued to increase, though less quickly this year. They were 12 per cent more than in the first half of last year.

Chemicals

In the first six months of this year exports of chemicals were £2 million a month more than in the previous six months and £4 million a month more (12 per cent) than in the first half of 1963. Increases were spread over all the main groups of commodities within the section. The rapid expansion was in exports of plastics materials, chemical elements and compounds and dyeing and tanning materials.

Textiles

Exports of textile manufactures have continued to grow. In the first six months of this year they were 4 per cent more than in the second half of last year, and 10 per cent more than in the first half. The expansion was in yarns and woven fabrics of wool and of man-made fibres. Exports of cotton textiles have continued to decline.

Metals

There was a sharp rise in exports of metals and metal manufactures in the first half-year, continuing the expansion of 1963. In the last six months they were 7 per cent more than a year earlier.

Other manufactures

There were further increases in exports of pottery and glass which had been rising since early last year. Exports of paper rose again slightly after falling back in the first quarter and in the first six months they were 4 per cent more than a year earlier. Exports of rubber manufactures fell a little. Exports of clothing and footwear remained level this year after rising in the latter half of last year and were 11 per cent more than in the first half of last year. There were further increases in exports of printed matter in the last six months.

Other exports

Exports of food were still increasing and in the first six months of this year were £3 million a month more (27 per cent) than in the comparable period last year and 6 per cent more than the second half of 1963. Most of the increase has been in exports of meat and live animals (both quantity and price) which increased more than 50 per cent since the first half of 1963. Exports of sugar were no longer growing in the first half of this year but the value was nearly double that in the first six months of last year. Larger quantities were shipped and at higher prices. Exports of whisky were growing last year but there does not seem to have been any further increase this year. Exports of basic materials also were growing last year but there was only a small addition in the first half of 1964 when they were £1 million a month more (6 per cent) than a year earlier. Exports of fuels were at a peak in the first half of last year but have since fallen. In the first half of this year they were £2 million a month less (17 per cent) than a year earlier.

Other manufactures

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Chemicals	93·4 (+ 9)	101·5 (+16)	103·7 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*95*	*99*	*100*
Chemical elements and compounds	23·9 (+12)	26·4 (+21)	26·7 (+16)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	12·2 (+10)	13·1 (+15)	13·9 (+16)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13·6 (— 0)	14·9 (+14)	14·5 (+ 7)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	8·5 (+ 2)	9·0 (+11)	9·2 (+ 5)
Plastic materials	16·2 (+18)	17·8 (+18)	18·4 (+11)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	229·1 (+ 4)	240·6 (+ 8)	252·4 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*233*	*234*	*246*
Rubber manufactures	11·8 (+ 0)	12·3 (— 5)	12·7 (+ 0)
Paper	11·8 (+11)	12·1 (+ 5)	12·3 (+ 3)
Textile manufactures	64·5 (+ 8)	67·6 (+10)	70·8 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*65*	*65*	*70*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	22·0 (+11)	21·6 (+ 6)	23·5 (+13)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	10·6 (— 3)	11·0 (— 6)	11·1 (+ 1)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	12·1 (+25)	14·3 (+24)	14·9 (+22)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	19·8 (+ 2)	20·7 (+14)	21·2 (+ 9)
Wool tops	9·7 (+18)	10·5 (— 5)	12·1 (— 1)
Pottery and glass	9·3 (+ 7)	9·6 (+14)	10·7 (+19)
Metals	115·5 (+ 0)	121·1 (+ 7)	128·1 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*117*	*119*	*124*
Iron and steel	50·8 (+ 4)	52·2 (+ 4)	56·3 (+ 7)
Non-ferrous metals	31·6 (— 2)	32·9 (+10)	34·9 (+11)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	33·0 (— 3)	36·0 (+ 9)	36·9 (+10)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	76·5 (+15)	74·2 (+24)	77·5 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*74*	*76*	*78*
Clothing and footwear	15·3 (+15)	13·2 (+17)	11·4 (+ 8)
Printed matter	11·8 (+19)	10·8 (+22)	11·3 (+12)

Other exports

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Food and live animals	39·6 (+39)	39·8 (+31)	40·2 (+29)
Seasonally adjusted	*38*	*39*	*43*
Cereals and cereal preparations	4·4 (— 6)	4·7 (—39)	4·6 (—24)
Sugar and sugar preparations	13·5 (+176)	10·4 (+103)	12·1 (+82)
Beverages and tobacco	32·2 (+ 8)	24·6 (+10)	28·7 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*31*	*28*	*28*
Whisky	24·5 (+10)	17·7 (+15)	21·0 (+ 3)
Crude materials (including wool tops) and animal and vegetable oils and fats	39·1 (+15)	42·9 (+ 7)	44·6 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*40*	*42*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	39·9 (+ 2)	36·9 (—11)	34·3 (—21)
Seasonally adjusted	*41*	*35*	*36*
Coal, coke and briquettes	13·3 (+52)	11·5 (+27)	9·3 (—23)
Petroleum products	22·5 (—11)	21·7 (—20)	22·1 (—13)

Commodity pattern of imports

Food, beverages and tobacco

Imports of food in the first half of the year were 2 per cent (£3 million a month) more than in the second half of 1963 and 11 per cent more than a year earlier. Much of this later increase was in food prices. During the first half of this year there was some decline in both the volume and price of food imports. This pattern of rising volume and price for much of 1963 followed by declines this year occurred in a number of foodstuffs, among them sugar, dairy produce, cereals and animal feeding stuffs and, less markedly, fruit and vegetables. Imports of meat, however, continued to rise this year, mainly because of rising prices. Imports of beverages and tobacco did not change between the last two half years though they were considerably more than in the first half of 1963.

Industrial materials

Imports of industrial materials have risen continuously since early last year. In the first half of 1964 their value was 12 per cent (£20 million a month) more than in the second half and 26 per cent more than in the first half of 1963. While there has been a significant rise in prices since the beginning of 1963 the bulk of these increases was in the volume of imports and was associated with rising activity at home and a large increase in the scale of stock-building at the turn of the year. During the first half of this year the rate of growth of imports of industrial materials was slowing down.

There have been substantial increases over the last 18 months in imports of both basic materials and semi-manufactures. Imports of basic materials did not begin to rise until the middle of 1963; they then grew strongly during the second half of the year but the expansion has since slowed down. Between the first two quarters of 1964 there was no change in the value of these imports. Imports of wool and other textile fibres seem to have levelled out but imports of timber continue to rise. Imports of semi-manufactures have grown continuously since early last year. The increases were spread over a wide range of goods including, chemicals, paper and paper manufactures, textiles and non-ferrous metal. The value of iron and steel imports in the first half of 1964 was nearly double what it was in the first half of 1963.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

In the first half of 1964 imports of fuels were £3 million a month more than in the second half of 1963 and a little more than in the first half of that year, the previous peak rate.

Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures increased substantially in the first half of 1964 when they were 23 per cent (£14 million a month) more than in the previous half year and 33 per cent (£17 million a month) more than a year earlier. Of the increase between the first halves of 1963 and 1964, £11 million a month was in imports of capital goods and £6 million a month in consumer goods. Imports of machinery and instruments were rising strongly at the end of 1963 and this continued in the first six months of 1964. There was also a substantial increase in arrivals of ships, including two large tankers, valued at about £6 million each, in January and March. Imports of consumer goods have continued to grow steadily with increases in a wide range of articles. Imports of cars and motorcycles increased between the second half of 1963 and the first half of 1964 but at between £3 million and £4 million

Food, beverages and tobacco

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Food and live animals	384·2 (+13)	437·0 (+18)	411·2 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*399*	*411*	*405*
Live animals	13·4 (+10)	17·4 (+51)	13·5 (+11)
Meat and meat preparations	78·4 (+ 0)	88·8 (+ 8)	86·6 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*78*	*87*	*88*
Beef and veal	16·5 (— 4)	15·3 (—11)	18·2 (+22)
Th. tons	85 (— 6)	70 (—31)	72 (—14)
Mutton and lamb	12·2 (—10)	23·7 (+ 7)	17·6 (+11)
Th. tons	65 (—12)	122 (+ 1)	84 (— 9)
Bacon	27·0 (+15)	27·0 (+12)	26·2 (+18)
Th. tons	95 (— 4)	91 (— 7)	96 (— 1)
Dairy products and eggs	49·0 (+19)	55·9 (+15)	49·5 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*52*	*49*	*52*
Butter	37·2 (+27)	42·8 (+29)	34·7 (+22)
Th. tons	110 (+14)	127 (+19)	102 (+15)
Fish and fish preparations	11·6 (—18)	20·5 (+10)	12·7 (+55)
Raw sugars	45·8 (+236)	53·4 (+119)	37·5 (— 5)
Th. tons	637 (+34)	643 (+23)	580 (+ 1)
Cocoa beans	3·8 (+90)	6·1 (+45)	6·9 (—17)
Th. tons	20 (+69)	31 (+22)	37 (—25)
Tea and mate	29·9 (— 6)	27·6 (—17)	18·8 (—11)
Th. tons	64 (— 3)	62 (—15)	45 (—11)
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	70·6 (— 2)	76·1 (+16)	72·0 (— 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*72*	*75*	*70*
Fruit and vegetables	63·2 (+ 7)	69·1 (+ 2)	85·8 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*72*	*70*	*68*
Beverages and tobacco	50·6 (+26)	26·2 (+36)	28·1 (— 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*38*	*40*	*37*
Beverages	15·0 (+16)	10·9 (+23)	14·9 (+20)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	35·5 (+30)	15·3 (+47)	13·3 (—27)
Seasonally adjusted	*25*	*26*	*20*

Materials and fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Crude materials	253·4 (+14)	265·1 (+21)	266·4 (+21)
Seasonally adjusted	*252*	*266*	*265*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	13·5 (+ 5)	10·9 (—14)	12·1 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*14*	*11*	*12*
Wood, lumber and cork	55·5 (+15)	35·1 (+51)	50·2 (+39)
Seasonally adjusted	*46*	*53*	*55*
Sawn softwood	42·7 (+16)	25·2 (+60)	38·1 (+42)
Th. standards	556 (+13)	313 (+52)	461 (+30)
Woodpulp	30·3 (+12)	34·1 (+30)	33·5 (+18)
Th. tons	693 (+ 9)	753 (+23)	732 (+11)
Wool and other animal hair and tops	38·6 (+33)	54·5 (+24)	47·4 (+22)
Seasonally adjusted	*45*	*47*	*43*
Raw wool	33·2 (+29)	49·9 (+24)	43·6 (+29)
Th. tons	63 (+ 7)	87 (+ 0)	73 (+ 6)
Raw cotton	13·1 (+ 8)	18·3 (+46)	17·2 (+25)
Th. tons	56 (+ 9)	79 (+45)	70 (+20)
Metalliferous ores and scrap	38·0 (+10)	39·7 (+25)	46·3 (+29)
Iron ore	19·0 (+14)	18·3 (+63)	21·3 (+33)
Th. tons	4,139 (+20)	4,183 (+65)	4,762 (+36)
Hides and skins	15·9 (+44)	19·4 (+19)	12·6 (+17)
Crude rubber	12·0 (—11)	13·1 (—21)	11·5 (— 6)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11·4 (+12)	10·4 (— 5)	16·1 (+56)
Seasonally adjusted	*12*	*13*	*13*
Chemicals	54·1 (+24)	62·4 (+30)	63·3 (+27)
Seasonally adjusted	*55*	*59*	*64*
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	184·3 (+ 7)	222·5 (+33)	231·1 (+32)
Seasonally adjusted	*185*	*220*	*228*
Wood manufactures	13·6 (+ 5)	15·3 (+28)	16·8 (+23)
Newsprint paper and board	30·3 (+13)	32·6 (+32)	33·9 (+19)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	15·1 (+ 8)	18·5 (+16)	20·1 (+35)
Other textile manufactures	21·9 (+11)	24·7 (+24)	26·6 (+32)
Iron and steel	20·1 (+28)	34·6 (+107)	28·7 (+58)
Th. tons	441 (+27)	770 (+127)	609 (+60)
Non-ferrous metals	59·5 (— 4)	70·5 (+21)	76·4 (+33)
Copper	28·7 (— 8)	31·4 (— 1)	33·5 (+21)
Th. tons	122 (— 8)	133 (— 2)	137 (+17)
Aluminium	13·5 (+ 8)	17·2 (+25)	17·0 (+11)
Total industrial materials (1)	503·2 (+12)	560·3 (+26)	576·8 (+27)
Seasonally adjusted	*504*	*557*	*571*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	133·4 (— 2)	145·3 (— 1)	152·2 (+ 3)
Crude petroleum	90·0 (— 5)	97·9 (— 1)	106·8 (+ 4)
Mill. galls.	3,383 (— 3)	3,634 (— 1)	4,043 (+ 7)
Petroleum products	41·1 (+12)	45·4 (+ 3)	43·3 (+ 4)
Mill. galls.	1,111 (+16)	1,274 (+ 3)	1,253 (+19)

(i) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

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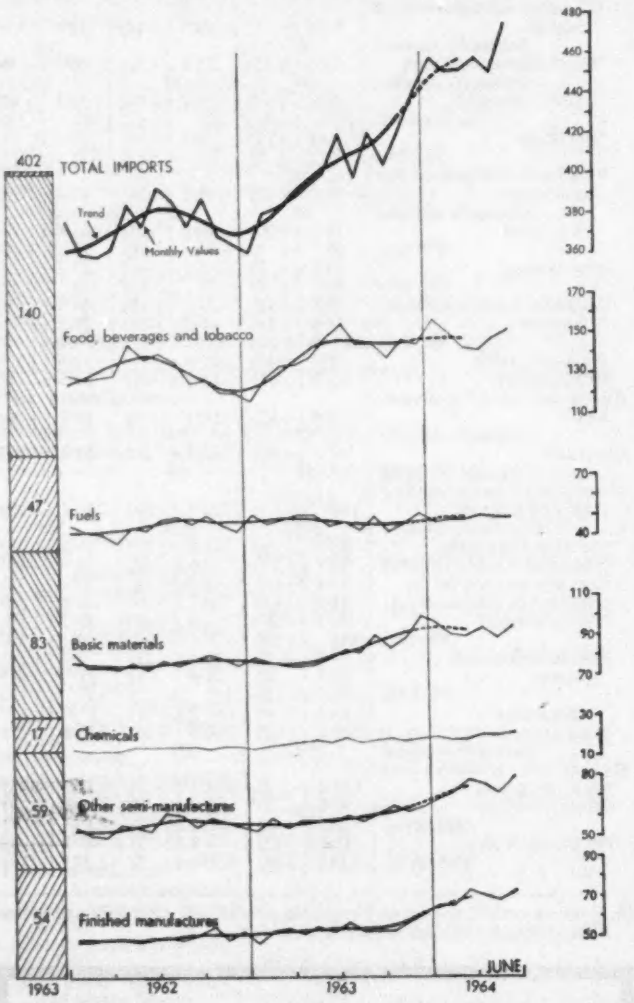
a month they remain small compared with the size of the United Kingdom market. Imports of other durable consumer goods continued to grow strongly; in the last six months at £6 million a month they were 36 per cent more than a year earlier. Imports of clothing and footwear were rising during 1963 but there was little further increase during the first half of this year. Other consumer goods covers a wide range of articles, imports of which have grown rapidly in recent years and the rate of growth has increased in the last 18 months. In the first half of this year at £4 million a month they were 30 per cent more than a year earlier with notable increases in imports of toys and sports goods, travel goods, printed matter and stationery.

Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963				1964				
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	April	May	June
Food, beverages and tobacco	123	126	141	148	143	150	147	142	148	152
Fuels	46	48	49	46	46	48	50	50	49	49
Basic materials	79	77	76	85	91	93	93	94	89	95
Chemicals	15	15	17	18	19	20	21	21	21	22
Other semi-manufactures	57	55	58	60	64	73	76	76	72	80
Finished manufactures	52	52	54	55	57	68	71	71	69	73
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
Total	374	375	395	412	422	453	461	457	450	474

Finished manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Consumer goods (1)	58·1 (+31)	68·1 (+34)	75·8 (+35)
Cars and motor cycles	5·9 (+81)	9·5 (+70)	11·4 (+44)
Other durable goods	15·4 (+27)	15·6 (+36)	18·9 (+35)
Works of art	4·0 (+42)	5·8 (+ 4)	7·3 (+53)
Clothing and footwear	22·1 (+28)	27·1 (+35)	25·5 (+28)
Other consumer goods	10·5 (+20)	10·1 (+24)	12·6 (+34)
Other, mainly capital goods	106·8 (+ 1)	139·8 (+34)	145·4 (+32)
Machinery	78·0 (+12)	95·8 (+30)	106·4 (+38)
Aircraft, aircraft engines	9·1 (—23)	10·8 (—20)	11·3 (+14)
Ships and boats	0·8 (—91)	11·9(+3·849)	3·2 (—27)
Instruments	8·6 (+25)	9·9 (+21)	11·8 (+36)
Other	10·3 (+21)	11·4 (+30)	12·7 (+29)
Total finished manufactures (2)	164·8 (+10)	207·9 (+34)	221·2 (+33)
Seasonally adjusted	*168*	*205*	*213*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) S.I.T.C., Revised Sections 7 and 8.

Sources of imports

In the first half of 1964 imports from all the main areas were higher than in the previous half year. From all areas except the sterling area they were growing more slowly, or falling, during the last six months. Imports from the sterling area were rising in the first nine months of last year but then fell back in the following six months before reviving in the second quarter of this year. In the last six months they were £17 million a month more (13 per cent) than in the first half of 1963 and £1 million a month more (1 per cent) than the second half of last year. Imports from Western Europe have grown with a substantial increase in the first half of this year. This increase occurred in the first quarter; there was little change in the second when a fall in imports from EFTA offset rises from the Common Market and the rest of Western Europe. Between the first halves of 1963 and 1964 imports from Western Europe increased by £32 million a month (27 per cent). Of this £16 million a month (26 per cent) was from the Common Market, £15 million a month (31 per cent) from EFTA. Imports from North America, likewise, have been growing since early last year with a substantial increase in the first half of this year. The increase between the first two quarters of 1964 was modest. There was an increase in imports from Canada between the first six months of this year and the first half of 1963 of £6 million a month (21 per cent); the increase on the second half of 1963 was 20 per cent. Similar comparisons for the United States are £11 million a month (28 per cent) and £7 million a month (17 per cent). From the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe imports were rising in 1963, they increased a little further in the first half of this year though with a small fall between the two quarters. Imports from the rest of the world, mainly non-sterling primary producers (including Latin America) and Japan increased in the first half of the year after a fall in the second half of 1963, though here again these imports were declining during the last six months. Imports from the Argentine, however, continue to fall, due mainly to reduced imports of meat.

Notes:

Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Statistics Division (Seasonal Adjustment), Board of Trade, Room D53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 27*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for August† due to be published on or about August 27.

Trade balance

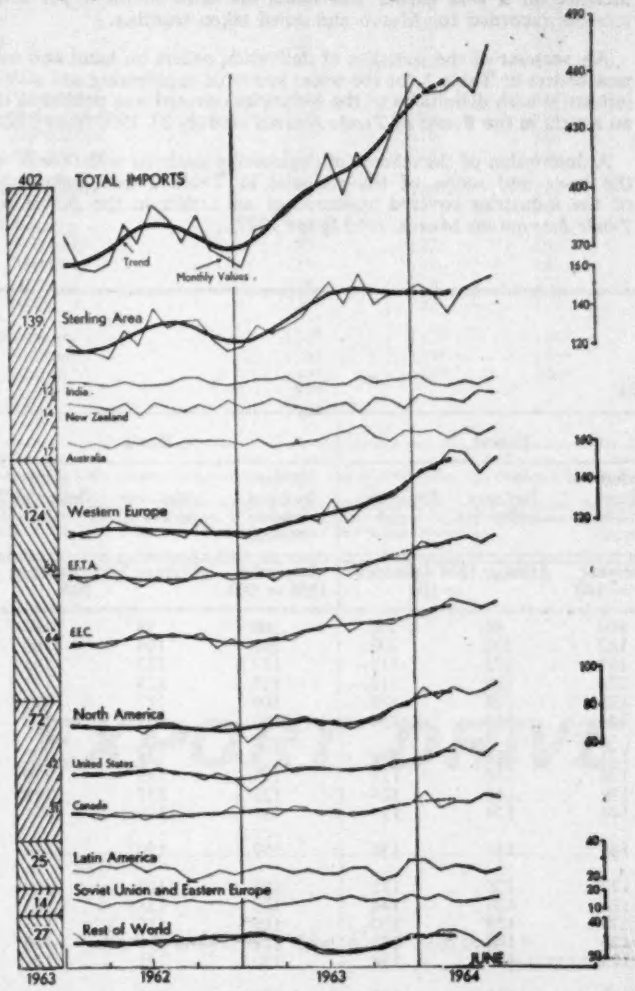
The figures for the trade balance are on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. These figures are estimates and liable to revision. They

*Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, May 1964. HM Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s.
†Report on Overseas Trade published by HM Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d., by post 5s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts and for the valuation of sugar in the Accounts at the world price rather than for much of the sugar imported, at the Commonwealth Agreement price.

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1962	1963				1964				
	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	April	May	June
Sterling Area	125	126	137	150	145	145	151	148	152	155
Australia	16	15	15	21	18	19	20	21	18	22
New Zealand	15	15	14	13	16	18	18	15	21	20
India	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	9	13
Western Europe	115	114	121	126	133	149	150	154	144	151
Economic Community	59	58	62	67	68	75	77	77	75	78
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	48	46	49	50	55	63	62	66	58	62
North America	69	68	72	71	78	87	89	86	88	92
United States and Dependencies	38	38	42	42	45	50	52	51	49	55
Canada	30	30	31	29	33	36	38	35	39	38
Latin America	24	26	24	25	24	27	24	26	23	25
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	15	15	15	16	15	14	15	16
Rest of World	29	31	26	24	28	33	29	31	25	32
Total	374	375	395	412	422	453	461	457	450	474

Imports by areas and countries

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1963	1st quarter 1964	2nd quarter 1964
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	230·8 (+ 9)	251·0 (+29)	260·7 (+23)
Seasonally adjusted	*223*	*261*	*266*
United States & Deps.	132·5 (+11)	158·2 (+35)	144·6 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*131*	*151*	*155*
Canada	98·3 (+ 5)	92·7 (+21)	116·2 (+22)
Seasonally adjusted	*92*	*108*	*113*
Latin America	71·1 (+ 3)	81·2 (+ 2)	77·2 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*73*	*81*	*73*
Argentina	19·2 (—17)	25·6 (— 8)	16·0 (—30)
Venezuela	15·1 (+ 0)	18·7 (+ 2)	19·5 (+ 9)
Other	36·8 (+18)	36·9 (+12)	41·7 (+18)
Western Europe	393·5 (+15)	441·3 (+31)	451·7 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*388*	*448*	*449*
Economic Community	200·8 (+15)	229·6 (+29)	235·1 (+24)
Seasonally adjusted	*203*	*224*	*230*
France	41·2 (+30)	46·4 (+38)	50·5 (+34)
Western Germany	54·2 (+ 9)	69·5 (+44)	69·8 (+35)
Italy	28·2 (+ 3)	32·1 (+18)	31·7 (+19)
Netherlands	53·7 (+12)	56·3 (+15)	58·7 (+11)
Belgium and Luxembourg	23·4 (+30)	25·3 (+29)	24·4 (+12)
Free Trade Association including Finland	164·3 (+14)	176·6 (+36)	184·3 (+27)
Seasonally adjusted	*157*	*190*	*187*
Sweden	43·8 (+ 6)	53·2 (+54)	53·1 (+29)
Norway	18·6 (+13)	24·6 (+30)	26·6 (+56)
Denmark & Greenland	43·9 (+15)	43·6 (+16)	45·9 (+17)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	16·4 (+22)	18·0 (+22)	19·4 (+34)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	6·1 (+17)	6·7 (+31)	5·8 (+12)
Austria	5·3 (+60)	6·6 (+38)	6·5 (+51)
Finland	30·3 (+18)	23·8 (+70)	27·0 (+12)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	16·5 (+24)	21·4 (+19)	20·5 (+14)
Other	11·8 (+ 3)	13·7 (+13)	11·8 (+40)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	50·2 (+16)	42·1 (+26)	40·6 (+ 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*45*	*47*	*46*
Soviet Union	28·2 (+10)	17·6 (+ 2)	15·7 (— 9)
Other	22·0 (+24)	24·4 (+51)	24·9 (+20)
Other Non-Sterling	71·3 (— 9)	105·4 (+ 6)	92·7 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*77*	*98*	*88*
Middle East	33·6 (— 3)	45·9 (— 1)	44·6 (+ 5)
Japan	11·6 (— 9)	20·3 (+ 8)	17·7 (+67)
Other	26·1 (—16)	39·3 (+15)	30·4 (+ 4)
Total Non-Sterling	817·0 (+ 9)	921·0 (+24)	922·8 (+20)
Seasonally adjusted	*806*	*934*	*923*
Sterling Area:			
Australia	57·4 (+24)	60·2 (+32)	61·7 (+34)
Seasonally adjusted	*59*	*57*	*61*
New Zealand	36·8 (+ 1)	67·2 (+20)	57·0 (+30)
Seasonally adjusted	*43*	*54*	*55*
India	35·7 (+ 1)	36·6 (— 7)	28·7 (— 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*32*	*34*
Pakistan	6·1 (—17)	7·4 (—24)	7·8 (+25)
Ceylon	10·5 (— 3)	8·0 (—22)	11·7 (+14)
Hong Kong	17·7 (+22)	19·6 (+28)	21·3 (+22)
Malaysia	12·1 (+ 3)	14·0 (+ 8)	11·2 (+ 4)
Ghana	5·9 (+47)	6·2 (+99)	4·7 (—34)
Nigeria	18·5 (+19)	19·9 (+10)	25·0 (+10)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	29·9 (+13)	17·8 (+ 2)	23·4 (+13)
Kenya	3·8 (+12)	4·7 (— 9)	6·1 (+ 5)
Jamaica	7·0 (+95)	8·6 (+ 9)	11·7 (+21)
Trinidad and Tobago	8·4 (+19)	11·2 (+14)	12·1 (+ 1)
Irish Republic	40·8 (+14)	42·2 (+26)	42·3 (+15)
South Africa	26·4 (+15)	33·0 (+25)	36·8 (+ 3)
Middle East	56·5 (— 5)	57·2 (— 1)	69·3 (+ 7)
Other	51·3 (+68)	46·3 (+50)	39·8 (— 6)
Total Sterling Area	424·9 (+14)	460·1 (+15)	470·5 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*442*	*435*	*454*
Total all countries	1,241·8 (+11)	1,381·1 (+21)	1,393·4 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,251*	*1,358*	*1,382*

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates indicate a continuing high rate of new ordering in May in industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification). Compared with May 1963 net new home orders increased by 17 per cent while for export markets the increase was 6 per cent. Allowing for some loss of output over the Whitsun holiday which last year fell in June, home deliveries in May, as in the previous two months, were about one-tenth higher than a year earlier. Export deliveries in May showed little change compared with the same period in 1963. With the continuing strength of new orders there was a further lengthening of order books during May. At the end of the month home orders on hand were one quarter higher than at the end of May 1963; export orders on hand were 17 per cent greater.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in May was 3 per cent higher than in May 1963. Again allowing for the Whitsun holiday this rate of increase on a year earlier was much the same as the 7 per cent increase recorded for March and April taken together.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182).

A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering industries (a)

Table 1 : Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1963	135	139	126	144	143	134	131	137	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter	130	140	120	136	146	124	128	137	119
4th quarter	135	145	133	144	159	139	131	139	131
1964 1st quarter*	140	146	133	144	136	136	139	150	132
1963 January	115	116	112	127	108	125	111	119	108
February	118	146	127	125	129	144	115	153	122
March	117	134	140	123	129	150	115	136	137
April	120	136	113	128	168	128	117	125	108
May	122	140	125	128	136	134	120	141	121
1964 January*	136	132	125	142	116	130	134	138	123
February*	137	150	138	143	149	144	135	150	136
March*	140	158	138	144	146	136	139	163	138
April*	146	179	134	147	161	136	146	185	134
May*	150	160	130	149	145	132	150	165	130

* Provisional.
(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

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Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
	1958 = 100			1961 = 100	December 1958 = 100			
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1963	126	122	134	106	139	145	137	1963
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	120	131	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120	116	129	97	135	139	134	3rd quarter
4th quarter	134	128	146	107	139	145	137	4th quarter
1964 1st quarter	134*	130*	141*	112	144*	145*	144*	1964 1st quarter
1963 January	114	111	120		119	128	115	1963 January
February	125	122	131		121	127	119	February
March	139	137	142		121	124	119	March
April	114	110	121		124	130	122	April
May	126	123	133		126	130	125	May
1964 January	127*	122*	138*		140*	144*	139*	1964 January
February	138*	133*	146*		141*	144*	140*	February
March	137*	136*	140*		144*	145*	144*	March
April	133*	..	..		149*	148*	150*	April
May	130*	..	..		154*	151*	155*	May

* Provisional.
(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

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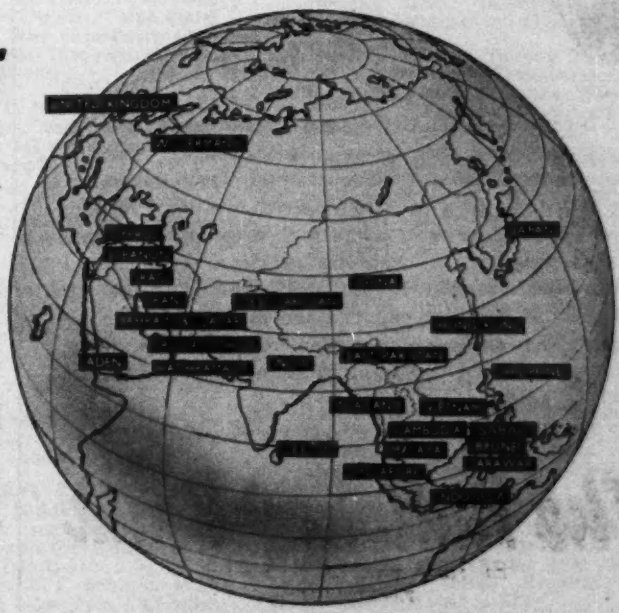

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Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in June

THE following table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including June 1964, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	301,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1964 1st quarter	14	518,133	37,010	118,577	8,470	5,057	361
2nd quarter	13	517,758	39,828	117,208	9,016	4,115	317
1963 April	4	120,917	30,229	27,117	6,779	1,198	300
May	4	134,902	33,726	30,839	7,710	1,515	379
June	5	165,077	33,015	38,633	7,727	1,894	379
1964 April	4	163,875	40,969	35,402	8,851	1,189	297
May	4	153,209	38,302	35,279	8,820	1,180	295
June	5	200,674	40,135	46,527	9,305	1,746	349

Exports Number

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,837
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1964 1st quarter	183,470	42,576	1,965
2nd quarter	182,725	41,222	1,734
1963 April	53,589	13,317	608
May	56,029	14,284	716
June	47,539	12,276	761
1964 April	58,003	12,083	533
May	66,432	15,556	651
June	58,222	13,431	563

Note
There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January, 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

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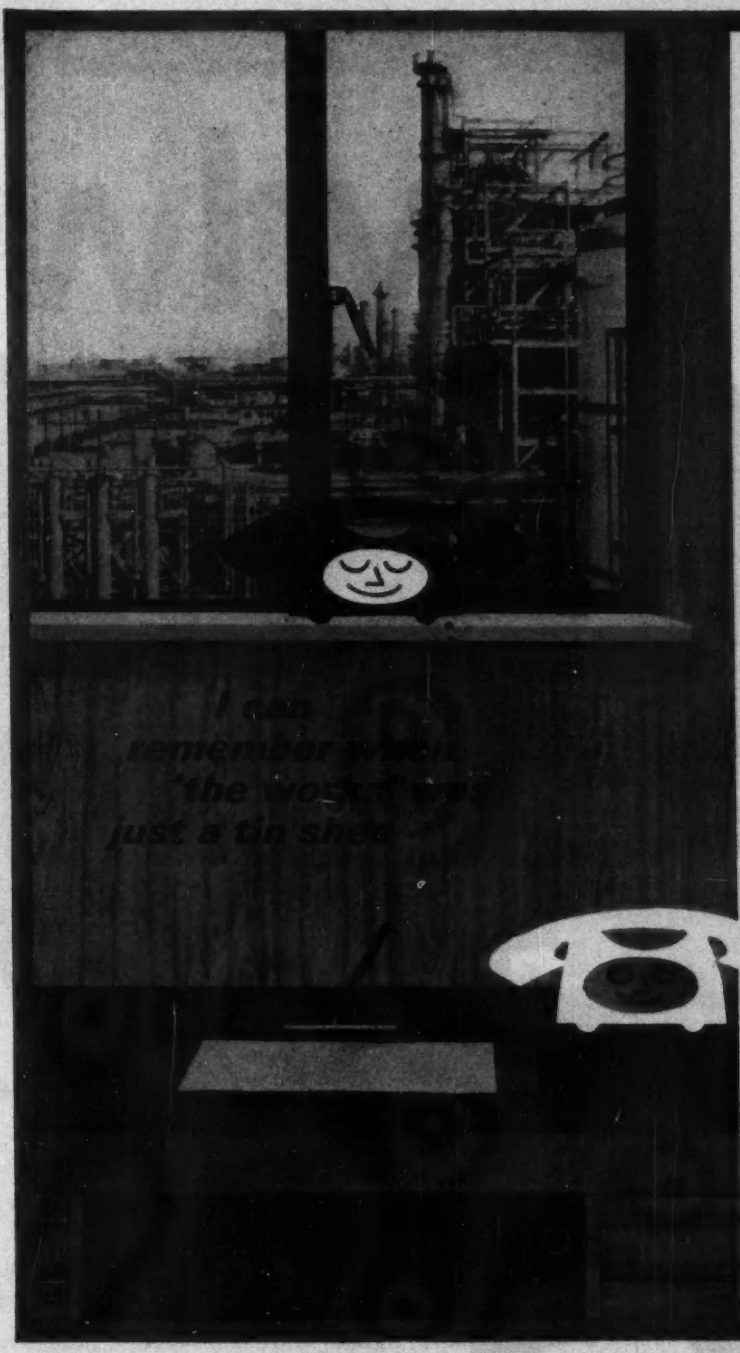

Yes, we seem to have outgrown everything since then.
Everything except our AEI equipment. That expanded with us.
Expansion always frightens me a little.
What's frightening about extra telephones, or a big new staff location system?
One gets so worried about obsolescence.
But that's the whole point of the AEI system. It doesn't occur. The whole thing's on a unit basis. By a process of simple interchange and gradual addition, the system is always exactly suited to requirements. Nothing ever becomes dated. The only time you'll be written off is when you wear out. And with AEI service behind you, that's hardly likely.
I bet it costs something.
Not a penny more. You see, AEI is a nationwide concern. They make the equipment. Local depots deliver it, install it, inspect it, service it, exchange it – the lot. Is it surprising that so many won't settle for less?

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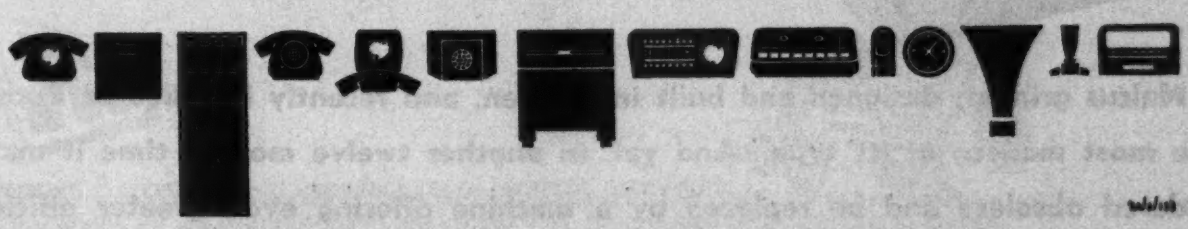
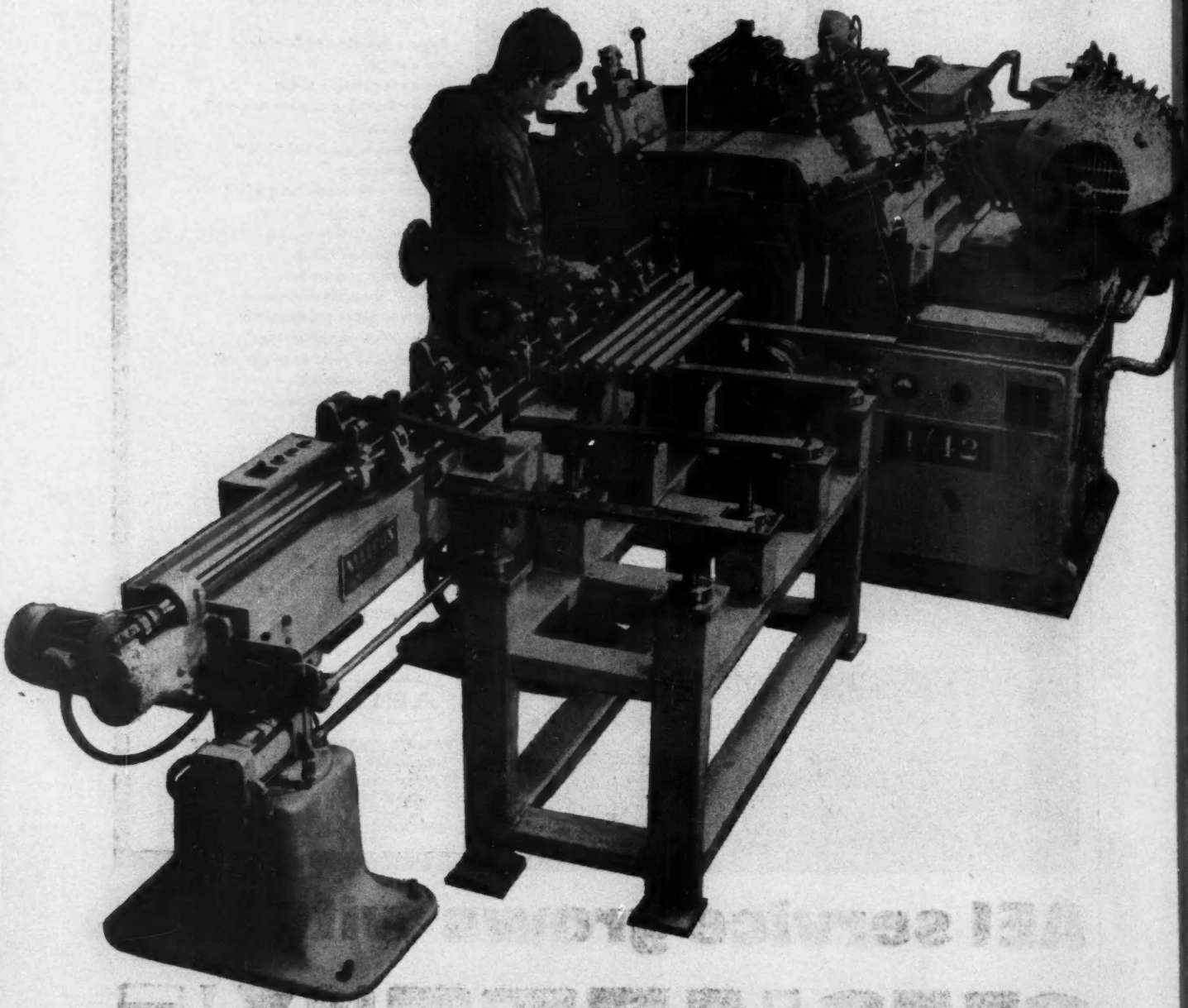
AEI service grows with you





This Malcus grinder, designed and built in Sweden, and recently installed at Rocester, is the most modern of its type. And yet, in another twelve months time it may be considered obsolete and be replaced by a machine offering even greater efficiency.

JCB business comment No. 7

why scrap it ?

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"because an industry can only thrive on modern machine tools."

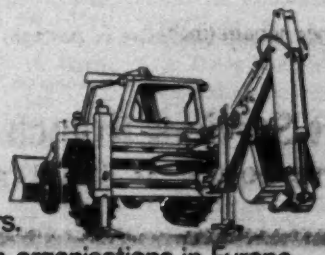
This has been proved at our Rocester factory.

1. Output is up 60% on last year with only a 2% increase in the labour force – due to 100% machine tool efficiency.
2. The average age of JCB machine tools is under 18 months – the national average is 168 months!
3. Expenditure on machine tools in the last three years amounted to £1.25 million. In 1965 £630,000 will be spent (mostly British)
4. Breakdown time loss is now only .71% and machines working to an automatic cycle eliminate scrap.

JCB, more modern and progressive than any firm of its type in the world, has automated machine shops which Russian, American, Japanese and other foreign technicians declare to be a showplace.

Yet JCB are not content – continual review and renewal of machines and procedures is part of daily life at Rocester. Is it part of yours?

JCB ®



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BERMUDA: Mr. Robt. C. Law, c/o Visitors' Advice Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

BRITISH HONDURAS: The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Commerce & Industry, Belize.

BRUNEI: The Controller of Customs, Brunei.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI: Commerce and Industries Officer, The Secretariat, Victoria Parade. G.P.O. 2018, Suva.

GAMBIA: Mr. G. M. P. Val-Phatty, P.O. Box 333, Bathurst, Gambia.

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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY: The Accountant-General, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

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SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE: Collector of Customs, Box 119, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Western Pacific.

TASMANIA: Mr. W. T. Loney, 119, Macquarie Street, Hobart.

TONGA: British Commissioner and Consul, H.B.M.'s Agency and Consulate, Nukualofa.

Guide to countries in which towns are situated

Place	*Country*
Abu Dhabi	Persian Gulf (Trucial States)
Adelaide	Australia
Accra	Ghana
Abidjan	Ivory Coast
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
Alberta	Canada
Alexandria	United Arab Republic
Aleppo	Syrian Aran Republic
Algiers	Algeria
Amman	Jordan
Amsterdam	Netherlands
Ankara	Turkey
Antwerp	Belgium
Apia	Samoa (Western)
Asmara	Ethiopia (Eritrea)
Asuncion	Paraguay
Athens	Greece
Atlanta	United States
Auckland	New Zealand
Baghdad	Iraq
Bahrain	Persian Gulf
Baltimore	United States
Bamako	Mali
Bangkok	Thailand
Barcelona	Spain
Bari	Italy
Basle	Switzerland
Basra	Iraq
Bathurst	Gambia
Beira	Portuguese East Africa
Beirut	Lebanon
Belgrade	Yugoslavia
Belize	British Honduras
Benghazi	Libya
Bergen	Norway
Berlin	Germany
Berne	Switzerland
Bilbao	Spain
Blantyre	Malawi
Bogota	Colombia
Bombay	India
Bordeaux	France
Boston	United States
Brazzaville	Congo Republic
Brisbane	Australia
Brunei	Brunei
Brussels	Belgium
Bucharest	Rumania
Buea	Federal Republic of Cameroon
Budapest	Hungary
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Bujumbura	Burundi
Cairo	Egypt (United Arab Republic)
Calais	France
Calcutta	India
Canberra	Australia
Capetown	South Africa
Caracas	Venezuela
Casablanca	Morocco
Chicago	United States
Chittagong	Pakistan
Christchurch	New Zealand
Cleveland	United States
Colombo	Ceylon
Colon	Panama
Conakry	Guinea
Copenhagen	Denmark
Curaçao	Netherlands Antilles
Dacca	Pakistan
Dakar	Senegal
Damascus	Syrian Arab Republic
Dar es Salaam	Tanganyika
Delhi	India
Denver	United States
Detroit	United States
Djakarta	Indonesia
Doha	Persian Gulf (Trucial States)
Dublin	Irish Republic
Durban	South Africa
Dusseldorf	Germany
East London	South Africa
Elisabethville	Republic of Congo
Edmonton	Canada
Enugu	Nigeria

Place	Country
Florence	Italy
Fort-de-France	Martinique
Frankfurt	Germany
Freetown	Sierra Leone
Funchal	Madeira
Geneva	Switzerland
Genoa	Italy
Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Gothenburg	Sweden
Guatemala City	Guatemala
Guayaquil	Ecuador
Haifa	Israel
Hague, The	Netherlands
Halifax	Canada (Atlantic Provinces)
Hamburg	Germany
Hamilton	Bermuda
Hanover	Germany
Havana	Cuba
Helsinki	Finland
Hobart	Tasmania (Australia)
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Honiara	Solomon Islands, British Protectorate
Honolulu	United States
Houston	United States
Ibadan	Nigeria
Innsbruck	Austria
Istanbul	Turkey
Izmir	Turkey
Jedda	Saudi Arabia
Jerusalem	Jerusalem
Jesselton	Malaysia
Johannesburg	South Africa
Kabul	Afghanistan
Kaduna	Nigeria
Kampala	Uganda
Kansas City	United States
Karachi	Pakistan
Katmandu	Nepal
Khartoum	Sudan
Khorramshahr	Iran
Kingston	Jamaica
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
Kuwait	Kuwait
Lagos	Nigeria
Lahore	Pakistan
La Paz	Bolivia
Las Palmas	Spain (Canary Islands)
Le Havre	France
Leopoldville	Republic of Congo
Lille	France
Lima	Peru
Lisbon	Portugal
Lomé	Togo
Los Angeles	United States
Lourenço Marques	Portuguese East Africa
Luanda	Portuguese West Africa
Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Lyons	France
Macao	Macao
Madras	India
Madrid	Spain
Mahe	Seychelles
Malmo	Sweden
Managua	Nicaragua
Manila	Philippines Republic
Marseilles	France
Martinique	Martinique
Maseru	Basutoland
Medan	Indonesia
Melbourne	Australia
Messina	Italy
Mexico City	Mexico
Miami	United States
Milan	Italy
Monrovia	Liberia
Montevideo	Uruguay
Montreal	Canada
Moscow	Soviet Union
Munich	Germany
Muscat	Persian Gulf
Naples	Italy
Nairobi	Kenya
Nassau	Bahamas
New Delhi	India
New Orleans	United States
New York	United States
Nicosia	Cyprus
Norfolk	United States
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Reykjavik	Iceland
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Rome	Italy
Rotterdam	Netherlands
Saigon	Vietnam
St. Helena	St. Helena
St. John's	Newfoundland (Canada)
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Salisbury	Southern Rhodesia
Salonika	Greece
San Francisco	United States
San José	Costa Rica
San Juan	(Puerto Rico) U.S.A.
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Tamsui	Formosa
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Winnipeg	Canada
Yaoundé	Federal Republic of Cameroon
Zagreb	Yugoslavia
Zurich	Switzerland

EXPORTING FOR NEWCOMERS

'How to export' – a guide to the mechanics of exporting especially for the newcomer, written by Michael Shanks, Industrial Editor of the Financial Times, for the Board of Trade, is now available in revised form. Copies may be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Information Division, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2768).

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during August to October

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during August to October, 1964.

AUSTRALIA (Melbourne)	C. A. Holmes	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From August	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in the Irish Republic (Dublin) and India (Bombay).
CANADA (Halifax)	E. Patterson	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	September	In present post since 1962.
(Montreal)	A. Heckle, C.M.G.	Principal British Trade Commissioner	September	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Johannesburg).
COLOMBIA (Bogota)	M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar	First Secretary (Commercial)	From August	In present post since 1962.
ETHIOPIA (Addis Ababa)	N. G. S. Beckett	First Secretary (Commercial)	From September	Has served as Second Secretary (Commercial) in Peru (Lima) and as First Secretary (Commercial) in W. Germany (Bonn).
GERMANY, W. (Bonn)	J. A. Hardman	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Second half August	In present post since 1962.
INDIA (Calcutta)	J. H. Gilligan	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	October	Has also served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in New Delhi.
IRAQ (Baghdad)	H. St. J. B. Armitage	First Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1963.
JAPAN (Tokyo)	E. C. Penson, M.B.E.	Second Secretary (Commercial)	August/September	In present post since 1961.
LEBANON (Beirut)	M. B. Eaden	First Secretary (Commercial)	September	Has also served as First Secretary (Commercial) in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa).
MALAYSIA (Kuala Lumpur)	R. L. Sutton	British Trade Commissioner	September/October	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Trinidad (Port of Spain).
NIGERIA (Lagos)	B. V. Bull	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From October	Has also served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner Ibadan.
PERSIAN GULF (Bahrain)	A. Lindsay	Commercial Officer	October (London only)	In present post since 1961.
PHILIPPINES (Manila)	E. C. Kitson	First Secretary (Commercial)	October	In present post since 1962.
SAUDI ARABIA (Jedda)	A. P. Dow	Third Secretary (Commercial)	September	In present post since 1963.
SWEDEN (Stockholm)	F. C. D. Sargeant	First Secretary (Commercial)	From September	In present post since 1962.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you are your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

Northern Region
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: ONE 2. 27575. Telex No. 53178.)
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland: West Riding House, 4 Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland. (Tel. Workington 3788).
R. Wood

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
J. W. Stoodley.

South Western Region
Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol, 1. (Tel. Bristol 294821.
Code: OBR 2. 204821. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

Midland Region
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221.
Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
P. J. L. Homan.

North Western Region
76 Newton Street, Manchester 1 (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. City 2855. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness (Tel. Inverness 31998. Code OIN 3. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday July 24, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Look at Life Series 22:					
Constant Hot Water	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29625	10	July 20
What's on the Roof	" "	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 29630	10	July 21
Drylanders	Contemporary Films Ltd.	" "	Br/E 29631	73	July 21
Trans-Canada Journey	" "	" "	Br/E 29632	28	July 21
East of Sudan	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Amoran Films Ltd.	Br/E 29633	85	July 23
First Men in the Moon	" "	" "	Br/E 29634	102	July 23
Pathe Pic. Series 495/507:					
Pathe Pic. No. 502	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29635	8	July 24
Movietone News 1832A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29422	7	July 24
Movietone News 1833	" "	" "	Br/E 29423	7	July 24
Pathe News 64-59	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29334	8	July 24
Pathe News 64-60	" "	" "	Br/E 29335	8	July 24
	FOREIGN				
A Toast to Portugal	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Movietonenews Incorporated	F 29626	9	July 20
Fashions, Flowers and Favorites	" "	" "	F 29627	10	July 20
San Fan See	" "	" "	F 29628	10	July 20
The Swedish Look	" "	" "	F 29629	9	July 20

NOTE:
The reference to the films 'Who Was Maddox' (Br/E 29616) which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24, 1964 (page 179) should read 'Who Was Maddox?' and 'The Swords of lood (Cartouche)' (F 29623) should read 'The Swords of Blood (Cartouche)'.

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended June 27, 1964:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£558,675	
Low cost films		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£55,839	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£9,533	
		£624,047
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£46,223
		£670,270
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to July 9, 1964, approximately covering entertainments to June 27, 1964		£301,800

The eighth interim allocation for the seventh distribution period will be at the rate of 41 per cent.

One of the bottling lines at the new Beefeater bonded warehouse in Kennington, London. Eighty per cent of this firm's output of gin is exported, the largest overseas customer being the United States.

Cinema admissions and takings in May

DURING MAY, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6·0 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1·00 million.

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government, The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

HULL

for expanding industries

Is your production capacity stretched to the limit? Then build your new factory at Kingston upon Hull, where seven miles of docks along the north bank of the Humber provide first-class facilities for the import of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods.

Hull stands third among all British ports for total value of inward and outward cargoes handled annually, and its geographical position makes it the country's natural gateway to the growing markets of Europe.

Hull (population over 300,000) is also a major manufacturing centre in its own right. Many of its industries have been established in the city for generations; others have moved in during recent years—and there is room for more.

Sites and labour for new factories are available, with water and all other essential services in plentiful supply. Road and rail communications are good, and the port is the ocean terminal for a 450-mile network of inland waterways.

A university city in the pleasant, open countryside of East Yorkshire, with a full range of educational, technical training, cultural and social amenities, Hull offers splendid opportunities for growing concerns.

For publications and further information write to

The Town Clerk, Guildhall, KINGSTON UPON HULL

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 5	The sale will include eight timber huts 60 ft. x 21 ft. and two timber huts 106 ft. x 21 ft. and other equipment.	Royal Air Force Station, Catfoss	Dee & Atkinson (AFD1), The Exchange, Driffield, Yorkshire. (Tel. Driffield 3151).
Aug. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (AFD1), Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292).

The above sale will include M.T. equipment, lead acid accumulators, sparkplugs, head and tail lamps, windscreen wiper and other motors, diesel fuel injection pumps, radio equipment, receivers, amplifiers, power units, test sets, transformers, valves, aircraft equipment, oxygen masks, oscilloscopes, telephone equipment, aluminium containers, aerial assemblies, furniture, paints, chemicals and miscellaneous stores.

Aug. 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Royal Air Force Stations Upavon and Hullavington.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

The above sale will include generators, diesel engines, transformers, marine engines, winches, marine tanks, marine spares, medical and X-ray equipment, hand tools, M.T. and aircraft tyres and spares, mobile cranes, dinghies, various clocks, furniture, including tables, chairs, lockers, wardrobes and cupboards, mattresses, cases, acetate and miscellaneous equipment.

Sept. 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Oct. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

TENDER SALES

Tenders invited for:

(a) The collection and purchase of waste paper, etc., from Royal Air Force Stations in geographical areas in the British Isles, contracts to commence October 1, 1964;

(b) The purchase and removal of a 72,000-gallon petrol installation at Dunkeswell, Honiton, Devon.

Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Ministry of Defence (AFC.19a (Air)), Turnstile House, London, W.C.1, for tender forms.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 25	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).

Ball and roller bearings; centre and capstan lathes; pedestal and bench drills; spot welding machines; horizontal milling machines; vertical power press; power guillotine; Tiny Tim auxiliary charging sets; starter armatures; carburettors and spares; Cadillac V8 engines; Austin 'Champ' spares; tyres; leather tool bags; canvas covers; woollen and flannel drawers; woollen vests; B.D. blouses; red ties, etc.

Sept. 10	Plant, furniture, electrical and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Sept. 15	Clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER

Bliss No. 310, straight sided, single crank, 400 ton press.

Location: Edward Curran Engineering Co. Ltd., Hurman Street, Cardiff, Glam.

Application for tender forms should be made to Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales, 4 (B) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by 10 a.m. August 18, 1964. Permission to view on production of tender forms only.

Exhibitions and Fairs

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
Outside Europe	*July 3*	*Oct. 2*
Europe	*June 5*	*Sept. 4*
United Kingdom	*May 1*	*Aug. 7*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa; 2792, United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 3, June 5 and May 1, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE
Addition:

NEW YORK: NATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION – June 7-9, 1965.

† At the Coliseum. Apply, Expositions for Electrical Industries Inc., 310 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

EUROPE
Additions:

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS – February 7-12, 1965.
Apply, Federation National des Industries Electroniques, 23 Rue de Lübeck, Paris, 16e.

STOCKHOLM: BOAT SHOW – March 3-14, 1965.

* Apply, Allt Fur Sjon, Stockholm 28.

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (IVA) – June 25-October 3, 1965.
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

STOCKHOLM: TECHNICAL FAIR – October 1-7, 1965.

* Apply, Trade Fairs and Promotions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

UNITED KINGDOM
Addition:

LONDON: THIRD INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION – October 13-15, 1964.

* At Church House, S.W.1. Apply, Rubber and Plastics Age, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7447).

180 British firms to display at Izmir Fair

ABOUT 180 British firms will display a selection of their goods – those permitted to be imported into Turkey – in the permanent British pavilion and on space outside during the Izmir International Fair from August 20 to September 20. The British participation at the Fair is being organized by the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.), with the Board of Trade contributing towards the cost of the rent of the Pavilion – covering 2,046 sq. metres – and of the 800 sq. metres outside site.

British exhibits will include motor vehicles, industrial sewing machines, tractors and farm equipment, petrol and diesel engines, machine and hand tools, office machinery, photographic equipment, man-made fibres and yarns, refrigeration and radio equipment, chemicals and paints. Some space has been set aside in the Pavilion for those British products not immediately importable into Turkey but for which it is hoped there will be a market there during the current Turkish five-year Development Plan. This year emphasis has been placed on goods and services for the developing Turkish tourism industry. Examples will include cars, caravans, pleasure boats, and camping equipment. A British trade information inquiry bureau will be staffed by the Chamber.

The Turkish Minister of Commerce, Mr. F. Islimyeli, is expected to open the Fair and to visit the British and other foreign pavilions immediately afterwards.

There will be a 'British Day' on September 8, when the British Ambassador, Sir Denis Allen, will attend. Features of the Day will include a reception in the British Pavilion for Turkish officials, businessmen and the press, the playing of British music over the Fair amplifier system, and possibly the appearance of a British military band.

The event, which began in 1932 and became international in 1934, last year had 30 foreign national pavilions and attracted two million visitors. It is the principal 'shop window' in Turkey where trade buyers and the general public can see foreign products. The permanent British Pavilion was built for the 1962 show and the Board of Trade contributed half the cost of its construction.

British exports to Turkey last year were worth £24·8 million, compared with £20·5 million in 1962.

British design to be shown in Denmark

ONE OF THE central features of the British Week in Denmark, which is to be opened on September 25 in the presence of H.M. King Frederick IX of Denmark and H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, will be a selective display of modern British consumer goods chosen from the Council of Industrial Design's Design Index. The exhibition, arranged by the Council of Industrial Design in collaboration with the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Board of Trade, will be staged in showrooms in the centre of Copenhagen, lent by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Company.

The aim of the exhibition is not only to show British goods of interest to the Danish market, but also to show that Britain too can produce excellent modern designs in addition to her traditional specialities. Many of the exhibits will be on sale at the same time in Danish shops.

The selection will include most of the products that won 1964 Design Centre Awards and others that have won the Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design, while the general display will include sports goods, toys, tableware, furniture, fabrics, carpets, kitchen equipment and many other furnishings for the home. There will be special small displays of modern silver and jewellery, leather goods, woollen suitings and other examples of first rate British craftsmanship.

The British Week, which is being arranged by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Export Council for Europe, closes on October 4.

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

A new edition – the fifth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2631 (Ref. G.D. 1232/63).

UK exhibit at Geneva Atomic Energy Conference

THE UNITED KINGDOM will be among 18 countries taking part in a scientific exhibition associated with the Third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva. The conference will be held from August 31 to September 9, inclusive; the exhibition from August 30 to September 10, inclusive.

The exhibition, to be held in the Palais des Expositions, will cover 80,000 square feet. The British exhibit of 8,000 square feet will comprise over 150 items of scientific interest and will be manned by scientists and engineers who have been concerned with the work described. Accompanying each exhibit will be a printed leaflet summarizing the most significant data (in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German).

Contributions have been made by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, by the Central Electricity Generating Board, by British industry and by a number of research associations and universities.

THE INTERNATIONAL

HOUSEHOLD GOODS & HARDWARE FAIR

★ COLOGNE ★

Friday, 4th September — Sunday 6th September 1964 (inclusive)

Cologne offers the most International Market for your Trade and a visit to this Fair is essential for all who wisn to keep abreast of the latest developments

The Fair held in September 1963 was attended by almost 1,350 exhibitors from 18 countries and 31,540 trade buyers from 54 countries

Information, passes (at the reduced U.K. rate of 10s. 6d. each) from:

DU MONT PUBLICITY CO. LTD., 18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7 Tel. KEN 1700

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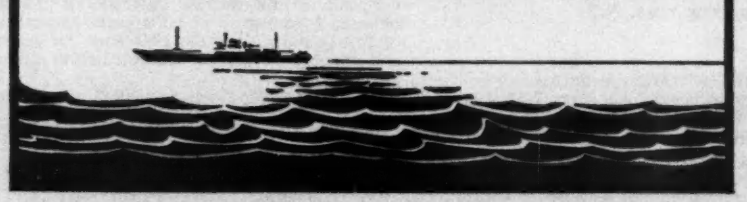

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Overseas Trade and Exports

Over 29,000 export inquiries in June

MANY FIRMS engaged in overseas trade continue to make good use of the official help provided by HM Government.

The latest figures produced by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade show that over 29,000 letters were received in June. Nearly 16,000 individual cases were handled, including over 7,000 tariff inquiries, over 1,100 overseas status inquiries and 2,500 inquiries about aspects of export trade from regional offices.

During the month the branch also sent out 13,700 letters to United Kingdom addresses and 5,400 overseas. Over 1,400 notices were issued through the *Export Service Bulletin*. Of approximately 1,200 incoming inquiries on the *Bulletin* about 240 arose from the weekly summary published in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries from firms who wish to use these services or subscribe to the *Bulletin* should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757) or to any Board of Trade regional office, addresses of which are given on page viii of the inset in this issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Yugoslavia

AN AGREED Minute was signed on July 24, 1964, by representatives of the British and Yugoslav Governments at the conclusion of annual talks on Anglo-Yugoslav trade in which trade prospects, trends and possibilities were discussed. This year's talks were held against a background of steadily increasing British exports to Yugoslavia and a substantial increase in Yugoslav exports to Britain in the first half of 1964. Prospects for a further expansion of trade in both directions seem favourable.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria

THE YUGOSLAV PRESS reported that a Protocol was signed in Belgrade on May 25 between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Methods of improving the present volume of trade and an agreement to construct the Dimitrovgrad-Nis road were mentioned in the Protocol.

It was reported that in Belgrade on July 2 a further Protocol was signed. It was jointly decided to set up mixed groups to examine the possibilities of extending the present co-operation on ferrous metallurgy, automation and measuring equipment and provision was made for further co-operation between the planning organizations and the banks of the two countries.

The texts of these Protocols have not been published and consequently no further information about them is available.

Iran and USSR

A NEW LONG-TERM Trade Agreement and a Payments Agreement between Iran and the USSR were signed in Moscow on June 20, 1964. The Trade Agreement provides for the exchange of an agreed range of commodities in the three years ending March 31, 1967.

Iranian exports to the USSR in this period will include pyrite ores, lead and zinc ores, sheep and camel wool, cotton, various animal skins, rice, raisins and fish.

Soviet exports will include machinery and equipment, cars, iron and steel, chemicals, naphthalene, paints, timber and plywood, chinaware, medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Tunisia and Republic of Sudan

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 16 to 19, 1964, announced the signing of a trade agreement on January 8, 1964, between Tunisia and the Republic of Sudan.

Amongst the products to be exported from Tunisia to Sudan are dried fruits, citrus fruits, tinned tomatoes, industrial olive oil, cork, wines and liqueurs, compounded fertilizers (superphosphates and hyperphosphates), and carpets.

Products for export from Sudan to Tunisia will include sheep and cattle, cotton, cocoa beans, sesame, animal and vegetable oils and fats, ivory tusks, and handicrafts.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Termination of UK - New Zealand double taxation agreement

THE Department of Inland Revenue announced on July 20 that as a result of notice of termination given by the Government of New Zealand, the agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to taxes on income between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, which was concluded in 1947, will cease to have effect from April next year.

The Government of New Zealand have proposed that negotiations for a fresh Double Taxation agreement should be undertaken at an early date.

Termination of UK - Ceylon double taxation agreement

THE Department of Inland Revenue announced on July 20 that the agreement for the avoidance of Double Taxation, with respect to taxes on income between Ceylon and the United Kingdom, which was concluded in 1950, will, as a result of notice of termination given by the Government of Ceylon, cease to have effect from April 1965.

The Government of Ceylon have indicated their willingness to enter into negotiations for a fresh agreement.

Hints to businessmen visiting Costa Rica

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Costa Rica, has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

ABU DHABI

The Ruler of Abu Dhabi:

Bridge Construction. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21397/64.

Airport Construction. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21398/64.

AUSTRIA

Paper Products for International Atomic Energy Agency. September 4. E.S.B. 20874/64.*

BURMA

Burma Railways Board:

Locomotive Parts and Fittings. September 30. E.S.B. 21624/64.

Boring Machine. September 15. E.S.B. 21623/64.*

Forklift Truck. September 30. E.S.B. 21622/64.*

Cranes. September 15. E.S.B. 21621/64.*

Pumps. August 15. E.S.B. 21350/64.*

Welding Set. September 15. E.S.B. 21351/64.*

Safety Valves. August 15. E.S.B. 21352/64.*

Washer Coupling. August 15. E.S.B. 21353/64.*

Ballast Rakes. September 15. E.S.B. 21625/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Hoists. August 13. E.S.B. 21349/64.*

Trolley Wheels. August 18. E.S.B. 21635/64.*

S.S. Shafts. August 18. E.S.B. 21634/64.*

Sounding Leads. August 18. E.S.B. 21632/64.*

Wheelbarrows. August 25. E.S.B. 21631/64.*

Tyres and Tubes. August 25. E.S.B. 21348/64.*

M.S. Plate. August 28. E.S.B. 21308/64.*

Tyres and Tubes. August 25. E.S.B. 21630/64.*

Cocks and Brackets. August 18. E.S.B. 21633/64.*

CANADA

Telecommunication Equipment for City Executive Committee, Montreal. September 4. E.S.B. 21627/64.

CEYLON

Lightning Arresters for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. September 8. E.S.B. 20875/64.*

Wall Clocks for Government Stores Dept. August 18. E.S.B. 20866/64.

Water Supply Scheme for Ministry of Local Government and Home Affairs. September 18. E.S.B. 21154/64.*

Microscopes for Education Department. October 2. E.S.B. 20863/64.*

Wall Clocks for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20866/64.*

Ceylon State Hardware Corporation:

Compressed Air, Cooling Water and Fuel Oil System Materials. August 25. E.S.B. 21153/64.*

Ventilation and Exhaust Systems Materials. August 25. E.S.B. 21152/64.*

Ministry of Public Works and Posts:

Truck Chassis. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 12. E.S.B. 19415/64.*

Tractors. August 12. E.S.B. 20867/64.*

Ministry of Health:

X-Ray Apparatus. September 8. E.S.B. 20865/64.*

Water Supply Scheme. August 25. E.S.B. 20869/64.

Water Supply Scheme. September 29. E.S.B. 20868/64.*

CYPRUS

Switchgear for Electricity Authority of Cyprus. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20828/64.*

ECUADOR

Tractors for Ministerio de Finanzas. August 11. E.S.B. 20872/64.*

EGYPT

Animal Feed Plants for General Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan. Closing date postponed to September 28. E.S.B. 12775/64.*

Egyptian Railways:

Ball and Roller Bearing. August 20. E.S.B. 21363/64.

Paper. August 24. E.S.B. 21362/64.

Electric Lamps. September 5. E.S.B. 21629/64.

FORMOSA

Steel Wire Rope for China Development Corporation. August 14. E.S.B. 21660/64/DLF.*

Central Trust of China:

Compressor and Dies. August 15. E.S.B. 21616/64.*

Cable Grips. August 17. E.S.B. 21615/64.*

Dynamometers. August 17. E.S.B. 21614/64.*

Electric Motors. August 17. E.S.B. 21613/64.*

Reagents: Lubricant. August 17. E.S.B. 21612/64.*

Paint. August 20. E.S.B. 21354/64.*

Steel Plates. August 19. E.S.B. 21343/64.*

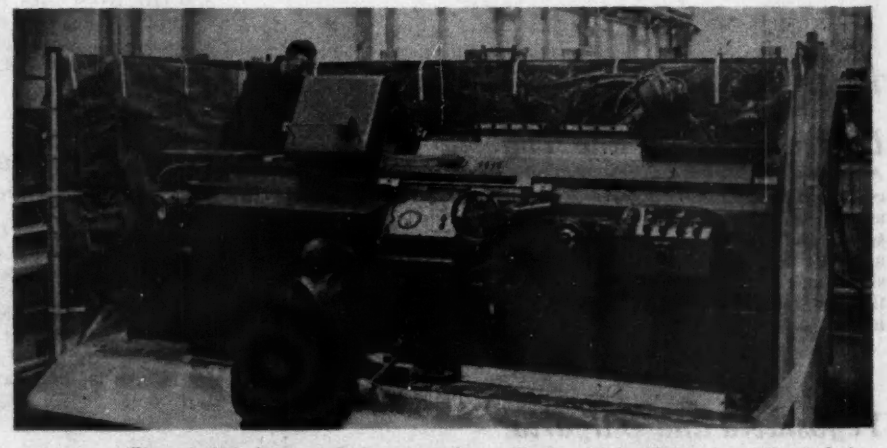
Measuring Instruments. (Reissue of Tender.) Closing date now August 12. E.S.B. 15909/64.*

Steel Plates. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 11. E.S.B. 13900/64.*

Capscrews and Lockwashers. August 17. E.S.B. 21172/64.*

Electrodes. August 17. E.S.B. 21302/64.*

Steel Bars; Valve Parts. August 17. E.S.B. 21304/64.*



A rotor milling machine being packed at the Milnrow Works of John Holroyd and Co. Ltd., for shipment to the U.S. recently. Used for the production of screw type air compressor rotors, it is destined for the Ingersoll Rand Company of New York State, where it will operate along with similar Holroyd machines. The firm pioneered the development and production of this machine for the manufacture of rotors, having now supplied machines to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

No. 7 of a series

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Chemicals. August 14. E.S.B. 21306/64.*
Fans. August 13. E.S.B. 21390/64.*
Jacks. August 17. E.S.B. 21309/64.*
Speed Regulator. August 18. E.S.B. 21347/64.*
Temperature Control Equipment. August 15. E.S.B. 21391/64.*
Chemicals. August 14. E.S.B. 21392/64.*
X-Ray Apparatus. August 12. E.S.B. 21394/64.*
Steel Tyres. August 15. E.S.B. 21396/64.*
Hoists. August 17. E.S.B. 21310/64.*
Chemicals. August 20. E.S.B. 21344/64.*
Generating Set. August 17. E.S.B. 21346/64.*
Radio Telephones and Accessories. August 13. E.S.B. 21303/64.
Ethylene Glycol. August 15. E.S.B. 21305/64.*

GREECE

Ministry of Trade:
Aluminothermic Welding Materials. August 28. E.S.B. 21167/64.*
Air-Spraying Work. August 13. E.S.B. 21168/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. August 13. E.S.B. 21169/64.*
Tractors. August 24. E.S.B. 21166/64.*
Railway Sleepers. September 10. E.S.B. 21170/64.*

INDIA

Drilling Equipment; Pumping Sets for Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation. August 12. E.S.B. 21364/64.
Laminating Machine for K. H. Mody, Bombay. August 21. E.S.B. 21336/64/DLF.
Chlorine Containers for Century Rayon Co., Bombay. August 21. E.S.B. 21341/64/DLF.
Cranes for Bombay Port Trust. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20827/64.*
Tread Cementing Unit for Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Private Ltd. August 13. E.S.B. 21140/64/DLF.
Drilling Equipment for Madras State Electricity Board. August 31. E.S.B. 21386/64.*
Pumping Sets for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. August 27. E.S.B. 21370/64.
Cylinders (Empty) for New Central Gate Mills Co. Ltd. August 16. E.S.B. 21139/64/DLF.
Reactors for Pigments, Lakes and Chemicals Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay. August 21. E.S.B. 21340/64/DLF.
Wire for Supplies and Disposals Department. August 11. E.S.B. 21384/64.*
Wheels and Axles for Integral Coach Factory. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20574/64.
Plastic Extruder for Plastics Moulders Private Ltd. August 21. E.S.B. 21342/64/DLF.
Dam Equipment for Construction Circle, Andhra Pradesh State. Closing date postponed to August 17. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14927/64.*
U.P. State Electricity Board:
Chlorination Plant. August 14. E.S.B. 21367/64.
Semi-Trailers and Pulling Units. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 18862/64.*
Rajasthan State Electricity Board:
Diesel Generator Spares. August 11. E.S.B. 21366/64.
Electrical Equipment. August 21. E.S.B. 21148/64.
Switchgear. October 5. E.S.B. 21147/64.
Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bombay:
Conductors. August 24. E.S.B. 21317/64.—
Insulators. August 13. E.S.B. 21316/64.
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:
Power Operated Grab. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 20007/64.
Arc Cutting and Gouging Equipment. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 19800/64.
National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi:
Haulage Equipment. August 29. E.S.B. 21145/64.*
Tugger Haulage. August 31. E.S.B. 21146/64.*
Mine Fans. August 13. E.S.B. 21189/64.
Pumps. August 14. E.S.B. 21190/64.*
Mining Equipment. August 17. E.S.B. 21191/64.*
Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department:
Winches. September 8. E.S.B. 21179/64.
Steel Pipe. September 9. E.S.B. 21180/64.
Gun Metal. September 25. E.S.B. 21181/64.
Diesel-powered Rammers. August 11. E.S.B. 21184/64.
Boiler. September 15. E.S.B. 21185/64.
Plate Bending Machine. September 14. E.S.B. 21183/64.
Steel Wire Rope. September 4. E.S.B. 21176/64.
G.I. Pipe. September 7. E.S.B. 21178/64.
Atomic Energy Establishment:
Stroboscope. August 13. E.S.B. 21373/64.*
Welding Transformers. August 13. E.S.B. 21377/64.
Furnaces. September 7. E.S.B. 21376/64.
Polarimeter. September 4. E.S.B. 21375/64.
Valves. August 18. E.S.B. 21380/64.
Pipes and Fittings. August 13. E.S.B. 21383/64.
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Vacuum Dryers. August 13. E.S.B. 20885/64.
Pulveriser. August 14. E.S.B. 20886/64.
Lighting Gear. August 18. E.S.B. 20890/64.
Draw Benches. August 19. E.S.B. 20891/64.
Steel Sheets, Plates and Strips. September 1. E.S.B. 20893/64.
Melting and Casting Unit. September 1. E.S.B. 21372/64.
Flowmeter and Flow Rate Indicator. September 3. E.S.B. 21374/64.
Mixing and Kneading Machine. August 12. E.S.B. 20884/64.
Rolling Mills. August 17. E.S.B. 20892/64.
S.S. Sheet. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20399/64.*
Tantalum Tubes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20400/64.*
Nimonic Rods, Tubes – Strips. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20398/64.* (Further Information.)
Bess Dam Project:
Beam Balances. September 7. E.S.B. 21368/64.
Coding and Coupling Assembly. September 12. E.S.B. 21177/64.

Crossbar telephone exchange equipment valued at £350,000 made by the Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. Ltd., has been selected for four new exchanges in Malaysia at Setapak, Batu, Salak South and Petaling North. Equipment of this type is seen in production at the firm's Liverpool works.

Metal Working Machinery. September 23. E.S.B. 21156/64.*
Carbon Steel Bars. August 19. E.S.B. 21157/64.
Drill Rods. September 16. E.S.B. 21158/64.
Drilling Equipment. September 16. E.S.B. 21159/64.*
Carbon Steel. August 28. E.S.B. 21656/64.

IRAQ

Building Materials for Cables for Directorate of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. August 18. E.S.B. 21315/64.
X-Ray Equipment for Ministry of Health. October 4. E.S.B. 21200/64.
Agrason for Directorate-General of Agriculture. August 16. E.S.B. 21313/64.
Workshops Training Machinery/Equipment for Ministry of Education. October 11. E.S.B. 21311/64.
Fire Fighting Equipment for Government Purchasing Board. August 27. E.S.B. 21312/64.*
Concrete Asphalt Plant for Amanat al Asima. September 6. E.S.B. 21325/64.
Road Construction for Ministry of Communication. September 5. E.S.B. 21324/64.
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
Water Supply Scheme. September 8. E.S.B. 21321/64.
Steel Poles. August 18. E.S.B. 21323/64.
Generators. August 11. E.S.B. 21322/64.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Construction of Generating Station for Electricity Supply Board. September 14. E.S.B. 21155/64.

JORDAN

Chemical Plant for Arab Potash Company. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 15. E.S.B. 7138/63.
Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd.:
Paper Bags. Sample Bag Available. August 15. E.S.B. 21198/64.*
Ball Bearings. August 15. E.S.B. 21638/64.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Telecommunication Equipment; Photocopying Equipment. August 11. E.S.B. 21639/64.*
Electrical Equipment; Thermometers. August 21. E.S.B. 21640/64.*

LEBANON

Traction Engines for Direction des Adjudications Publiques. August 24. E.S.B. 21609/64.

MACAO

Electricity Franchise for Municipal Council of Macao. March 11, 1965. E.S.B. 21617/64.*

MALAYSIA

Post Construction Works. (Pre-qualification Information.) for Penang Port Commission. Closing date for pre-qualification August 21. E.S.B. 21188/64.
Public Utilities Board, Singapore:
Cable. August 11. E.S.B. 21601/64.
Cable. August 11. E.S.B. 21602/64.
Steel Pipe Couplings. August 11.E.S.B. 21335/64.

NETHERLANDS

Road Surfacing Project for Directorate of Waterways. August 19. E.S.B. 21187/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Radio Transmitters for New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 21388/64.*
X-Ray Equipment for Auckland Hospital Board. August 21. E.S.B. 21389/64.

PAKISTAN

Contractors' Equipment; Vehicles; Pumps; Workshop Equipment (Advance Information) for East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21197/64.
Radio Telephone Communication Equipment for Karachi Port Trust. September 15. E.S.B. 21356/64.
Zinc Ingots for Telegraph and Telephone Department. August 18 E.S.B. 21357/64.

PERU

Fertiliser Plant for Lima City Council. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 21776/64.

SAUDI ARABIA

Medical Equipment for Ministry of Health. October 21. 21. E.S.B. 21175/64.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Antibiotics for Medical Stores, Salisbury. August 13. E.S.B. 21151/64.*

SPAIN

Truck Crane for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. August 12. E.S.B. 21607/64.
Electric Installation for Junta de Obras y Servicios, Valencia. September 15. E.S.B. 21331/64.

SUDAN

Block Making Machines for Land Use Department. August 16. E.S.B. 21358/64.

TUNISIA

Stone Crushing Plant Equipment for Les Carrières Tunisiennes. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21138/64/DLF.
Food Machinery for La Tunisienne de Conserves Alimentaires. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21137/64/DLF
Plastic Working Machinery for Plastic Tunisie. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21136/64/DLF.
Tractor for Union Generale, Tunis. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21134/64/DLF.

TURKEY

Control Equipment for State Hydraulic Works. August 17. E.S.B. 21619/64.*
Turbines and Generators for The Bank of the Provinces. September 10. E.S.B. 21193/64.*
NATO Infrastructure Contract. Installation of a Three Channel Open Wire Line Telephone Carrier System for the Turkish Authorities. Apply by August 17. G.D. 752/63(77).
Fluorspar for Turkish Iron and Steel Works. August 27. E.S.B. 21606/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Switchgear for Bureau of Reclamation, Denver. August 11. E.S.B. 21173/64.*

VIETNAM

Tyres and Tubes for Central Purchasing Authority. August 12. E.S.B. 21400/64.*

(Continued on next page)

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368, or Telex No. 25977.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for boudoir accessories. (E.S.B. 21590/64.)
Inquiry for sheet metal fabrication. (E.S.B. 20456/64.)
Inquiry for machinery. (E.S.B. 21045/64.)
Manufacture under licence – surface coating materials. (E.S.B. 21482/64.)
Manufacture under licence – furfural. (E.S.B. 21511/64.)
Manufacture under licence – engineering products. (E.S.B. 21469/64.)

Austria
Agency inquiry for glassware. (E.S.B. 21423/64.)
Inquiry for catering machines; laundry machines. (E.S.B. 21718/64.)

Bermuda
Inquiry for baby clothes and requisites. (E.S.B. 21247/64.)

British Honduras
Agency inquiry for tyres; wire ropes. (E.S.B. 21283/64.)
Agency inquiry for lighting equipment. (E.S.B. 21293/64.)
Agency inquiry for senna leaves. (E.S.B. 21273/64.)
Agency inquiry for biscuits; suitings. (E.S.B. 21246/64.)
Inquiry for earthenware water filters; bicycles; domestic electrical fittings. (E.S.B. 21219/64.)
Inquiry for bedsteads; mattresses; fertilizers; pens; toilet paper (E.S.B. 21272/64.)
Inquiry for cartons; bottles; screw caps; plastics covers. (E.S.B. 21285/64.)

Canada
Inquiry for sporting equipment. (E.S.B. 21535/64.)
Inquiry for marine equipment (E.S.B. 6674/64.)
Aquarium project. (E.S.B. 18415/64.)
Manufacture under licence. (C.R.E. 7717/64.)

Colombia
Inquiry for machine shop laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 21064/64.)

Czechoslovakia/Indonesia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5616/G.)

Egypt
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 21008/64.)

Fiji
Inquiry for miscellaneous items. (E.S.B. 14072/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for key rings and chains. (E.S.B. 21716/64.)
Agency inquiry for dynamo sheets electric insulation materials. (E.S.B. 21589/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for tools and equipment for builders and carpenters. (E.S.B. 21261/64.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 21563/64.)
Agency inquiry for canning equipment. (E.S.B. 21053/64.)
Agency inquiry for knitwear; textiles. (E.S.B. 21516/64.)
Agency for confectionery; giftware; (E.S.B. 18743/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; giftwear; tinned foods. (E.S.B. 18743/64.)
Miscellaneous agencies. (E.S.B. 14786/64.)
Inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 21031/64.)
Manufacture under licence—chemical equipment. (E.S.B. 21097/64.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for swimsuits; womens outerwear. (E.S.B. 21206/64.)
Inquiry for belting. (E.S.B. 21225/64.)
Inquiry for carpet yarns; worsted and mohair tops. (E.S.B. 21221/64.)

Ghana
Inquiry for leather working machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 21250/64.)

Hong Kong
Inquiry for safety glass; vehicle springs and assemblies. (E.S.B. 21560/64.)

India
Market report for agricultural machinery, including tractors. (E.S.B. 18407/64.)

Irish Republic
Agency inquiry for towels. (E.S.B. 21487/64.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for packaging and labelling machinery. (E.S.B. 21440/64.)
Agency inquiry for industrial vacuum cleaners; bolts—further information. (E.S.B. 20515/64.)
Inquiry for cooking stoves. (E.S.B. 9703/64.)
Inquiry for generators. (E.S.B. 20991/64.)
Inquiry for electronic bench counters; water cooled compressors. (E.S.B. 21217/64.)

Italy
Inquiry for electronic computor components. (E.S.B. 21561/64.)

Italy/Spain
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 2800/G.)

Jamaica
Inquiry for cheese processing machinery; cutlery blanks; packaging machinery; cosmetics. (E.S.B. 20587/64.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for domestic electrical equipment, household articles and utensils. (E.S.B. 20794/64.)

Madeira
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery; foodstuffs; office equipment. (E.S.B. 20609/64.)

Malawi ((Nyasaland)
Inquiry for foodstuffs; toilet preparations; kitchen and household utensils hardware further information. (E.S.B. 20489/64.)

Morocco
Inquiry for glucose; nylon yarns. E.S.B. 20944/64.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 21722/64.)
Agency inquiry for concrete spreading and paving machine. (E.S.B. 20796/64.)

Pakistan
Agency inquiry for laboratory ware and apparatus machinery; scientific and nucleonic equipment; tools (E.S.B. 20914/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 20976/64.)
Inquiry for chemical plant. (E.S.B. 21464/64.)
Inquiry for hotel equipment and fittings; sanitary equipment. (E.S.B. 21430/64.)
Joint venture – vacuum flasks. (E.S.B. 17438/64.)

Papua/New Guinea
Inquiry in respect of miscellaneous agencies. (E.S.B. 21022/64.)

Poland/Czechoslovakia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 5429/G.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for machinery for producing gypsum board; rubber flooring. (E.S.B. 21497/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for yarns. (E.S.B. 21075/64.)
Agency inquiry for plaster spraying machines. (E.S.B. 21240/64.)
Agency inquiry for suitings; yarns. (E.S.B. 21038/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for tractors (E.S.B. 18699/64.)
Agency inquiry for dresses; knitwear; suits. (E.S.B. 21264/64.)

Spain
Inquiry for marine equipment. (E.S.B. 33245/63.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for rotary blowers. (E.S.B. 20233/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for chemicals, raw materials for the paint, varnish and printing ink trades; insulating materials. (E.S.B. 12309/64.)
Agency inquiry for nylon linings. (E.S.B. 21226/64.)

Syria
Inquiry for films. (E.S.B. 21059/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for iron grit. (E.S.B. 16222/64.)
Inquiry for dog grooming equipment; veterinary instruments. (E.S.B. 21299/64.)
Inquiry for electro-mechanical devices; gauging equipment; optical measurement equipment; scientific equipment. (E.S.B. 21417/64.)
Inquiry for pewter mugs. (E.S.B. 20776/64.)
Inquiry for rubber finger cots. (E.S.B. 21411/64.)
Inquiry for diamond wheels; tool steels. (E.S.B. 21077/64.)
Inquiry for iris buttons. (E.S.B. 21012/64.)
Inquiry for hardware; household goods; sporting goods; toys. (E.S.B. 21576/64.)
Inquiry for chocolates. (E.S.B. 1805/64.)
Inquiry for agricultural chemicals. (E.S.B. 21559/64.)
Inquiry for sump pumps. (E.S.B. 21707/64.)
Manufacture under licence—marine engine. (E.S.B. 21047/64.)

Various Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 76/64.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for coil springs; hardware. (E.S.B. 21761/64.)
Agency inquiry for domestic earthenware; glassware; hardware. (E.S.B. 21517/64.)

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

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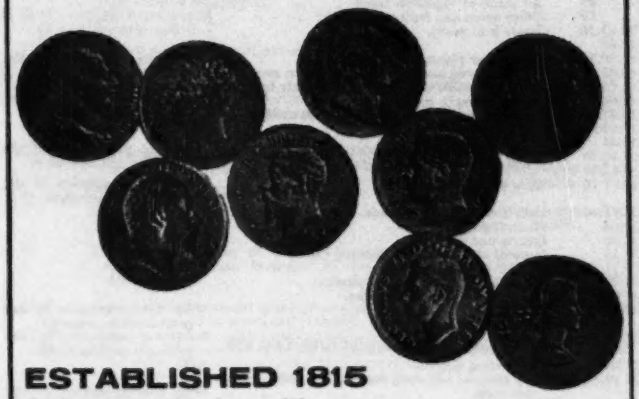

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (II)

THE TURKISH thirteenth global quotas list was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (pages 190 to 196). The liberalization lists covering the second half of 1964 are published below. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 70 per cent for goods included in List I
(b) 100 per cent for goods included in List II

Imports for liberalized items contained in both lists must now be made on a Letter of Credit payment basis.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

LIBERALIZATION LIST

List I

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
01.01.21	Breeding horses	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
22	Breeding mares and colts	
23	Breeding asses and foals	
01.02.22	Others for breeding (bovine)	
01.04.21	Breeding sheep	
25	Breeding goats	
01.05	Breeding poultry	
01.06.21	Other breeding animals	
22		
04.05.20	Breeding eggs	
01.06.10	Guinea-pigs, rabbits, white mice	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
05.04.20	Only dry calf bladders (for preparing cheese rennet).	
05.14	Ambergris, castoreum, musk, civet and other.	
06.01	Flower bulbs and other	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
06.02	Other live plants and roots	
07.01.30	Seed potatoes	
09.02	Tea (monopolized).	
10.06.10	Only seed-paddy	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
12.01.11	Groundnut seeds	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
40	Soya seeds	
60	Cotton seeds	
81	Sesame seeds	
85	Sunflower seeds	
89	Other seeds	
12.03.20	All kinds of flower seeds	
30	All kinds of tree seeds	
49	All kinds of vegetable seeds	
59	Other seeds and fruit seeds	
12.03.10	Sugar beet seeds.	
12.06	Hops.	
12.07.90	Only other plants used in medicine	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
13.02.29	Only balsams, gums and resins used in medicine	
13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts (only for the pharmaceutical industry).	
15.04.10	Fish oil used in medicine.	
15.07.38	Only tung-oil of fixed vegetable oils used in industry.	
15.07.39	Only aspidinol filizinine oil	
15.08	Only additives used in mixtures of lubricating oils (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
15.10.20		
15.12.20		
15.11.10	Only nitration glycerine	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
25.01.10	Only pure sodium chloride.	
25.04	Natural graphite.	
25.06	Quartz and quartzite.	
25.10	Natural calcium phosphate and other.	
25.31	Felspar and fluorspar.	
25.32	Zirconium silicate and vermiculite.	
27.07	(rtm) Only Lysol and the like.	
27.09	Only crude petroleum	With the permission of the petroleum department.
27.10.10	Fuel for jet aircraft, petrol for aircraft and SBP	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
20		
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	AID.
27.10.33	Only mineral oils used for making pest control products	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
27.10.33	Only rice oil.	
28.02.10	Only flowers of sulphur (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
28.05	Alkaline metals and other.	
28.06	Hydrochloric acid, chlorosulphonic acid or chlorosulphuric acid.	
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
28.10.10	Phosphorus pentoxide.	
20	Phosphoric acids.	
28.11.10	Arsenic trioxide.	
20	Arsenic acid.	
30	Arsenic pentoxide.	
40	Other.	
28.12	Boric oxide and boric acid (only according to Turkish codex).	
28.13.30	Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of metalloids	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
28.14.10	Phosphorus compounds.	
50	Other.	
28.15.10	Phosphorus sulphide.	
30	Other.	
28.18	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium, barium and magnesium.	
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds	Only butozolidine and chlorobenzodiazepine with the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
29.36	Sulphonamides	AID.
29.37	Lactones and lactams, sultones and sultams.	
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	AID.
29.39	Hormones and their derivatives.	
29.40.20	Other.	
29.41	Glucosides and other.	
29.42.10	Quinine and its salts (for the Red Crescent).	
21	Cocaine, eucaine.	
99	Only codeine and ethyl-morphine chlorhydrate (for the Produce Office).	
29.42.22	Alkaloids, salts, ethers, esters and their other derivatives	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
34		
99		
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose	
29.44	Antibiotics (AID)	
29.45	Other organic compounds	
30.01	Glands and other organs for therapeutic use, dried, and their secretions	
30.02	Serums, microbic vaccines and other	
30.03.21	Oral antidiabetics	
30.03.18	Insulins.	
30.05.20	Dentists' cement and preparations for stopping teeth.	
30	Other (except cases containing medicines, dressing and instruments for first aid.)	
31.02.80	Urea as per codex (containing less than 45% of nitrogen).	
32.10	Colours (only for exporters, with the certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
34.02	Only benzalconium chloride USP	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
35.02	Only tenalbine and albumin compounds containing iron and arsenic.	
35.04	Peptone, other protein substances and their derivatives.	
37.01.10	X-ray films (for the Red Crescent).	
37.02.10		
38.06	Concentrated sulphite lye	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
38.09.10	Only creosote oil used in pharmacy	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
20	Only vegetable tar used in pharmacy	
50	Only juniper tar used in pharmacy	
38.11	Only chlorazol (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, and similar products used only in agriculture and breeding	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons and similar products used only for health (except products packed in aerosol containers in the country of origin)	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
38.16	Prepared culture media for the development of micro-organisms.	
38.17	Only chemical products used in fire-extinguishers.	
38.19	Only chemical products used as mortar for fire bricks of Heading No. 69.02.10, 40, 90 containing more than 70% of alumina and for fire bricks of magnesite and chrome magnesite.	
38.19.11	Only Eldon cards.	
12	Dry-test serums.	
13 14	Wet-test serums and calcium morroxynate.	
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze	AID.
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil	AID.
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
38.19.20	Only pure ichthyol, ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate, ammonium sulphobituminate	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.19.20	Only sugar pyramids.	
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolidon.	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
39.03	Only foil and strip of transparent cellulose (for the cigarette factories of the State Monopolies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
39.03.12	Only foil of transparent celluloce wrapping (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
60	Only collodion of codex specifications.	
90	Only foil of transparent cellulose wrapping (weighing up to 50 gr. per m2) (only for exporters with a certificate of exporters' unions).	
39.06	Only alginic acid and its salts and esters.	
39.06.11	Heparin.	
39.07.90	Only bags of transparent cellulose (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
40.13.20 61.01.29	Only diving suits.	
47.01.70	Cellulose	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
48.01.10	Straining paper	AID.
48.01.69	Only diphenyl paper (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions.)	
48.03.19	Parchment paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters unions).	
48.07	Paper and paperboard glazed, impregnated coated, surface-coloured or printed (except carbon paper of any colour and size in reels or sheets) (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions).	
50.08 51.02	Only catgut of natural or synthetic silk (for fishermen).	
51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic yarn for netting (for fishermen).	
57.10.10	Packing canvas.	
58.05.90	Only cotton band for packing (for exporters with a certificate issued by exporters' unions).	
59.04	Only rope of synthetic fibre for nets (for fishermen).	
59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic rope (for fishermen)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
62.03.10	Jute bags.	
65.06.10	Miners' headgear.	
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a width of 50 mm.	AID.
73.14.30	Galvanized wire (only for exporters)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
73.40	Only acmonital (for the Ministry of Finance).	
76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by exporters' unions)	AID.
77.01.10	Unwrought magnesium.	
78.01.20	Only printing metal.	
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	AID.
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips	AID.
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake	AID.
83.07.10	Miners' lamps and parts thereof.	
84.15.30	Only refrigerating apparatus and devices of refrigerated lorries for the transport of meat, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
84.19	Packing machines	AID.
84.21	Only parts of fire extinguishers (except body, tank and chassis) (including fire extinguishers of special type used in vehicles)	AID.
84.36.20 90	Only saw-gins	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, sieving and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	AID.
85.10.10	Mining lamps and parts thereof.	
90.01.10	Only glass for medical spectacles.	
90.02	Only lenses and eye-pieces for microscopes	
90.04	Only X-ray spectacles.	
90.12	Optical microscopes and other.	
90.18.10	Only medical and surgical gas masks.	
90	Other.	
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances and other (except plastic artificial teeth).	
95.08	Only gelatine capsules for medicines.	
97.07.10	Fish-hooks.	
97.07.90	Only complete fishing rods of standard type for line fishing, their accessories and spare parts (for fishermen).	
Miscellaneous	Raw and auxiliary materials to be imported by establishments exporting manufactured products in accordance with Law No. 261 and of legislation concerning the said law	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

List II

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
05.02.10 20	Hog's hair and other hairs.	
12.01.30	Palm nuts.	
13.02.12	Shellac.	
13	Gum arabic.	
13.03.30	Agar-agar.	
14.01.20	Only raffia.	
14.02.10	Vegetable horsehair.	
14.03	Only Tempico fibres.	
15.10.30	Alcohols of industrial oils.	
15.14	Spermaceti.	
15.15.10	Cleaned wax of special quality.	
15.16	Vegetable waxes	
21.06.11	Barm.	
19	Other ferments (except bread leaven).	
25.12.20	Keiselgur.	
90	Other.	
25.23.29	Other cements (except slag and trass cement).	
25.26	Mica and mica waste.	
25.28	Natural cryolite and chiolite.	
27.13	Paraffin, petroleum wax and other.	
28.01.10	Fluorine.	
30	Bromine.	
41	Iodine.	
42	Resublimated iodine.	
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black, etc.)	AID.
28.04.20	Rare gases.	
31	Phosphorus.	
39	Other metalloids.	
28.19.10	Zinc oxide.	
20	Zinc peroxide.	
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide, artificial corundum.	
28.21	Only chromic acid (chrome trioxide).	
28.24	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides.	
28.26	Tin oxides, stannous oxide and stannic oxide.	
28.28.10	Copper oxide.	
90	Other.	
28.29	Fluorides, fluosilicates, fluoborates and other fluorine salts (except fluorite).	
28.30	Chlorides and oxichlorides (except ammonium chlorides-sal ammoniac).	
28.31.20	Sodium chlorite and hypochlorite.	
30	Potassium hypochlorite.	
40	Other.	
28.32	Chlorates and perchlorates	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
28.33	Bromides and oxibromides, bromates and perborates, hypobromites.	
28.34	Iodides and oxi-iodides, iodates and periodates.	
28.35.11	Antimony sulphide.	
12	Calcium sulphide.	
31	Potassium sulphide.	
33	Tin sulphide.	
42	Arsenic sulphide.	
49	Other.	
28.36	Dithionites, sulphooxylates.	
28.38.19	Other (except pure copper sulphate).	
21	Chrome sulphate.	
22	Only sodium sulphate as per Turkish codex or purer.	
23	Sodium bisulphate.	
24	Sodium persulphate.	
25	Magnesium sulphate.	
26	Lead sulphate	
28	Zinc sulphate.	
29	Other.	
30	Aluminium sulphate.	
41	Mercury sulphate, basic.	
42	Mercury sulphate.	
43	Potassium sulphate.	
44	Cadmium sulphate.	
49	Other.	
59	Other (except nickel sulphate.)	
60	Potassium and aluminium sulphate.	
71	Chrome alum.	
73	Iron alum.	
79	Other.	
28.39	Nitrites and nitrates (except technical ammonium nitrate).	
28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates	AID.
28.41	Arsenites and arsenates.	
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate	
12	Sodium percarbonate	
15	Potassium bicarbonate	
19	Other	
21	Barium carbonate	
22	Magnesium carbonate precipitated	

(*Continued on next page*)

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TURKEY, *continued*

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
23	Magnesium carbonate	AID.
24	Manganese carbonate	AID.
29	Other	AID.
31	Copper, lithium basic bismuth carbonate	AID.
39	Other	AID.
41	Ammonium bicarbonate	AID.
49	Other	AID.
28.43	Cyanides and complex cyanides.	
28.45	Silicates (except sodium silicate).	
28.46	Borates and perborates (excepting borax)	AID.
28.47.10	Vannadates, ammonium molybdate.	
20	Barium aluminate, cobalt aluminate.	
41	Potassium permanganates.	
49	Other permanganates.	
28.48	Other salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids.	
28.49.29	Only argyrol and protargol (as per codex).	
28.50	Natural radioactive chemical elements and their radioactive isotopes and their compounds, organic or inorganic.	
28.51	Isotopes and their compounds, inorganic or organic, other than isotopes and compounds falling within Heading 28.50.	
28.52	Salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic of thorium of uranium and of rare earth metals.	
28.54.10	Perhydrol	AID.
28.55	Phosphides.	
28.57	Hydrides, nitrides, silicides, and borides.	
28.58.15	Chloro-amide of mercury and amalgam of stanniferous copper.	
28.58.19	Other.	
29.01.10	Diphenyl, diphenylmethane.	
20	Terpenes.	
41	Styrene.	
49	Other.	
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	AID.
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons (except alkylaril sulphonate).	
29.04	Acylic alcohols and derivatives thereof.	
29.05	Cyclic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.06	Phenols and phenolalcohols.	
29.07	Derivatives of phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.08	Ether-oxides and other (except technical ethyl-ether).	
29.09	Epoxides and other.	
29.10	Acetals and other.	
29.11	Aldehydes and other.	
29.12	Derivatives of substances falling within Heading No. 29.11.	
29.13	Ketones and other	AID.
29.14	Monoacids and other (except acetic and formic acids).	
29.15.11	Oxalic acid.	
19	Acyclic acids, etc.	
30	Sodium salts.	
29.15.90	Only phthalic anhydride	AID.
29.16	Alcohol-acids, and other.	
29.17	Sulphuric esters and other.	
29.18	Nitrous and nitric esters and other.	
29.19	Phosphoric esters and other	AID.
29.20	Carbonic esters and other.	
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids.	
29.22	Amine-function compounds	AID.
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds	AID.
29.24	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydrates	AID.
29.25	Amino-function compounds	AID.
29.26	Imide-function and imine-function compounds.	AID.
29.27	Nitrile-function compounds	AID.
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds	AID.
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine	AID.
29.30	Compounds with other nitrogen-functions.	
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds (except carbon sulphide).	
29.32	Organo-arsenic compounds.	
29.33	Organo-mercury compounds.	
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds	AID.
32.04.10	Colouring materials and extracts of animal and vegetable origin.	
32.05.21	Anilines, alizarines	AID.
22	Artificial organic colours	AID.
29	Other	AID.
32.08	Prepared pigments for ceramic enamelling and glass industries vitrifiable compounds.	
32.09	Only mattweiss and equivalent substances for the textile industry.	
32.09.39	Only stamping foils.	
32.11	Prepared dryers.	
33.06.29	Only shaving blocks.	
34.03	Lubricating preparations and other products.	
34.04	Artificial waxes.	
37.03.11	Only sensitized papers used in office copying machines (including transfers for diffusion colour transfers and sensitized papers according to the thermographic, electrostatic and rapid stabilization principle) (except sensitized papers of diazo and ferrocyanide type).	
19		
37.08	Only chemical products used in photography.	
38.05	Tall oil.	
38.07.10	Pine oil.	
38.08.30	Other	
38.13	Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, welding or brazing and scraping oxides.	
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators	AID.
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products.	
38.19	Only mixtures of dodecylbenzene and alkylbenzene.	
39.01.10	Only fluid silicone SI and other silicones.	
39.01	Only polycaprolactam.	
40.01.10	Crepe (except crepe sole) for rubber factories.	
40.01.20	Only raw natural rubber quality RSS4 (for tyre factories and tyre repair shops) latex and raw rubber quality 1 X.	
40.01.20	Only raw rubber RSS 1, 2, 3	AID.
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	AID.
40.06.29	Only adhesives on a synthetic or natural rubber basis on supporting surfaces of paper, cellulose and similar plastic materials	AID.
40.09.20	Only hose made of materials resisting lubricating oils, petroleum hydrocarbons or liquid used in hydraulic systems (except radiator and water hose).	
40.14.11	Washers.	
40.14.12	Joints.	
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used for the manufacture and repair of tyres	AID.
41.01.12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	For industrialists. With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
41.01.16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	AID.
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
42.04	Articles of natural or composition leather only for technical use (except transmission belting).	
45.01	Natural cork, unworked waste cork.	
45.02	Natural cork.	
45.04.20	Only joints.	
48.07	Only matrices of paper board for printing.	
48.15.90	Only waxed paper, diphenyl paper, straining paper and reels of paper for cigarette tips and strips of kraft paper of a width of 7·5 to 12·5 cm. (except stencils).	
48.21.10	Joints.	
22	Scale paper for medical apparatus and technical machines.	
29	Only paper and paperboard for Jacquard and other weaving machines (perforated or revolving).	
49.01.21	School books (in foreign languages).	
29	Other books in foreign languages (only technical, scientific, professional, literary and art books).	
49.02.10	Fashion magazines.	
49.02.30	Other (only daily and periodical political and commercial newspapers, technical scientific, professional, literary and art magazines).	
49.03.20	Children's books and illustrated albums in foreign languages.	
49.04	Music.	
49.05	Maps of any kind (except atlas globes up to 31 cm. diameter).	
49.06	Architectural and engineering plans and other technical drawings.	
49.11	Only plans and plates for educational purposes.	
51.04.10	Those used for the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes of any kind	AID.
57.07.11	Coco yarn.	
12		
58.05	Only spindle band for the textile industry and transmission band for rotative machines.	
59.04.21	Only Jacquard cord.	
59.11.90	Only printing blankets.	
59.17.90	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair	AID.
59.16.12		
59.17.12	Only diaphragms.	
59.17.90	Only joints, washers, polishing wheels, sleeves, cushions, diaphragms for pumps, engines, etc., security belts for pilots, polishing machine felt.	
66.03.11	Only umbrella fittings (except handles other than automatic umbrella handles and tubes for garden sunshades).	
68.04.20	Only grind stone and sharpening stones for razor blades.	
68.14.90	Friction material for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, celluiose and other mineral substances (excepting asbestos yarn, packing wick and brake balata)	AID.
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	AID.
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	AID.
69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70% of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
40	Chromite	
90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	
69.03.14	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports).	
15		
19		
90		AID.
70.09	Only rear view mirrors for motor vehicles.	
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	AID.
70.14.90	Only head light and stop light glass for vehicles	AID.
70.15.11	Glass for pocket and wrist watches.	
21		
70.15.19	Only glass for spectacles and masks used for welding.	
29		
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	AID.
70.20	(a) Only glass wool. (b) Felt of glass fibre.	
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	AID.
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	
71.02.10	Diamonds for industry	AID.
73.02	Ferro-alloys (except ferro-chrome)	AID.
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	AID.
73.05.10	Iron and steel powder	AID.
73.13.90	Only lacquered tin plate	AID.
73.29.20	Only bicycle, motorcycle chains and transmission chains used in machines, tractors, motors, conveyor chains and their shackles and unions (except antiskid chains and chains of round wire of 3-76 mm.)	AID.
90		
73.33	Sewing and other needles.	
73.35	Iron and steel springs (except flat springs for vehicles).	
74.03.19	Only phosphorous bronze rods	AID.
74.04.20	Only phosphorous bronze plates and strips	AID.
74.16	Copper springs.	
74.19.39	Only caps for inner tube valves and valve needles.	
75.01	Nickel and articles of nickel.	
75.02		
75.04		
75.05		
75.06.29	Only conductor wire of nickel.	
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	AID.
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2% or less of oil	AID.
76.06	Only aluminium tubes (having an external diameter of 15 mm. or less)	

Tariff No. Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
76.16.51	Aluminium washers used in manufacturing flexible tubes	AID.
77.02	Magnesium in bars, rods, sections, wire sheets.	
80.01.10	Unwrought tin.	AID.
80.01.40	Tungsten wire.	
81.02.40	Molybdenum wire.	
81.03	Tantalum and articles thereof.	
81.04.30	Other base metals.	
82.04.20	Only parts of welding machines (except container).	
82.06	Knives and blades for machines and machine-tools (except knives for harvesters).	
82.07	Tool-tips and plates, sticks and the like for tools.	
82.11.22	Only electric razor blades.	
83.01	Only covers with lock of tanks and locking of vehicle doors and locks thereof.	
83.07.29	Only incandescent lamp parts (except fuel containers) and coastal lighthouse parts.	
83.08	Flexible tubes of base metal.	
84.01.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	AID.
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.06.90	Only parts for plane motors.	
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt copper alloy bearings in steel casings, cylinder blocks, cylinder covers, crank-case valve covers) flywheel (including air-cooled cylinder jackets and cylinder jackets of pressed steel and pulleys)	AID.
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis).	AID.
84.08.19	Parts of jet motor for aircraft and of gas turbines.	
84.08.80	Parts of other motors and engines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.09.20	Parts	AID.
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines	AID.
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.11	Air, vacuum and oil pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	AID.
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	AID.
84.16.13	Only calender cylinders of textile machines.	
84.16.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.17.13	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
29	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
84.18.40	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.22.90	Only gear boxes, clutches, speed regulators, bumpers, dampers and safety locks of elevators, telphers and travelling cranes	AID.
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife)	AID.
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body and chassis) (except animal driven plough shares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	AID.
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts (except knives for harvesters) of reaper and binder machines, mowing threshing machines and seed crushing machines	AID.
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	AID.
84.26	All kinds of dairy machines and implements and milking machines	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.26.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.27	Fruit presses and filters and the like (except wine-presses)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.28	Other agricultural and forestry machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
84.27.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	AID.
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.29.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	
84.30.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.35.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.29	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis and printing type)	AID.
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.41.30	Sewing machine needles.	
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	AID.
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	AID.
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	AID.
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (incl.) (except body and chassis and drawers)	AID.
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, bails, jaws and cylpebs)	AID.
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis)	AID.
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	AID.
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	AID.
84.61	Only inner tube valves.	
84.61	Only carburetters feeding fuel oil burners, gas stoves and the like and parts of these carburetters.	
84.62	All kind of bearings	AID
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (except transmission shaft bearings and copper alloy bearings in steel shells)	AID.
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal and asbestos combined with felt, paperboard and the like and other.	
84.65	Machinery parts not containing electrical connectors, insulated parts, coils, contacts or other electrical features (except body and chassis)	
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
85.03.90	Only electrical batteries and their parts (except dry batteries and parts thereof)	
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	AID.
85.05	Only parts (except body and chassis).	
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	AID.
85.11.90	Parts (except body and chassis).	
85.12.35	Parts (except body, chassis and parts of electric irons) (including thermo-couples of pressing irons)	AID.
85.13.91 95	C.K.D. parts (excepting chassis, body, relay frame, transformer, battery, rectifier, cable and windings)	AID.
85.16	Only parts of signalling and commanding apparatus for railway.	
85.19.10	Only time and impedance relays for earth protection and overload	AID.
85.19.40	Only selectors, head lamp push-pull switches, contact switches and starting automats	AID.
85.19.90	Only parts of automatic switches, of star-triangle switches exceeding 25 amp. and of relays (except all kinds of boxes and covers)	AID.
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles	AID.
85.20.90	Parts and spares	AID.
85.21	Tubes and valves for electronic use	AID.
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electrotechnic uses made of agglomerated or baked carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	AID.
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter	AID.
86.09	Parts and spare parts for railway rolling stock (except axles, traction hooks, coupling and springs).	
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Heading Nos. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except chassis, luggage compartment, mud-guard, doors, safety belts, balata, oil felt, copper alloy bearing in steel casing, exhaust tubes, silencers, pneumatic horns and fuel tanks) (including chassis parts)	AID.
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90)	AID.
87.11	Invalid carriages and similar means of transportation fitted with mechanical propulsion.	
88.03	Parts and spares of balloons, airships, flying machines, helicopters, gliders and kites.	
90.07.15	Parts for photographic cameras (except body, box and chassis).	
90.07.20	Other apparatus.	
90.07.30	Parts of other apparatus.	
90.08	Only parts (except body, chassis and box).	
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this chapter, photocopying apparatus (contact type) spools or reels, for film, screens for projectors.	
90.15	Sensitive balances (except centigram balances and their weights).	
90.16	Only planimeters, micrometers and calibrators.	
90.21	Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (exclusively for exhibition) unsuitable for other uses (except globes up to a diameter of 31 cm.).	
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials	AID.
90.23	Hydrometers, aerometers, alcoholmeters and other (except those having the character of ornaments on a plastic or wooden basis).	
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other	AID.
90.26.20	Supply meters for liquids (except water supply meters of 1 in. or less).	
90.26.30	Gas supply meters.	
90.27	Other meters, speed indicators, taximeters, and stroboscopes.	
90.29	Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 and 90.28.	
91.11	Other clocks and watch parts (except cabinets and chassis).	
92.09	Musical instrument strings.	
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments, metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds (except empty boxes and other parts of musical boxes).	
92.12.41	Only teaching records	With the permission of the Ministry of National Education.
92.12.43	Gramophone record matrices only.	
92.02.10	Brushes used as machinery part.	
98.04	Only pen nibs and nib points.	
98.10.20	Parts and spares of lighters (except fuel container and outer case).	

Note:

1 – If no Statistics Nos. are indicated against the Tariff Headings included in these lists, all the statistics Nos. indicated in the Tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.

2 – If the descriptions of the goods included in these lists are not accompanied by the words "Only", "except" and similar restrictive terms, all the goods included in that heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in the said description.

3 – The letters AID mentioned in this list indicate the articles the value thereof shall be paid entirely or in part out of the AID funds. Details of these allocations will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

KUWAIT

New agency law

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Kuwait has reported that the new agency law, which has been pending for some months, has been passed by the National Assembly. The law has not yet, however, been published in the Kuwait *Official Gazette*, and this notice is a summary, for the benefit of exporters, of what the law is believed to contain, and not a definitive version of it. The law will come into force when it is published in the Kuwait *Official Gazette*.

All agencies, existing or new, will have to be registered with the Ministry of Commerce, within two months of the law's coming into effect. In order to be valid for registration an agency must be held by an agent who is directly connected with his principals; or with the latter's distributor (in the principal's own country), if it is established that the principal does not act as distributor. The Ministry's approval must also be sought before an agency changes hands. As before all agencies must be held by Kuwaiti companies or persons. Foreigners who run agencies in their own names will be liable to imprisonment.

There are no provisions making it obligatory for anyone exporting to Kuwait to have an agent, neither is there any definition of the term 'agent'.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference number CRE/292/64.

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of July 1, 1964 published details of further modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from July 6, 1964 and are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff	
		General	Working
73-40 B 10	Channels and tubes of galvanized iron, corrugated	50	15
73-40 B 11	Other	50	30

The French text of these modifications may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ETHIOPIA

New pharmaceutical regulations

REGULATIONS GOVERNING the manufacture, import and sale of pharmaceutical and medical products and the conduct of drug factories, pharmacies and druggist's stores in Ethiopia were published on June 17 in the Official Gazette, the *Negarit Gazeta* of that date. The main feature of these regulations is that a control is imposed for the first time on the import and distribution of pharmaceuticals. Other safeguards included in the provisions relate to the conduct of pharmacies and manufacturing laboratories. Labelling requirements are also specified. Some other points in the regulations cover rules to be issued from time to time by the Minister of Public Health relating to advertising; free samples imported in the future must bear the words 'not for sale' in English and Amharic. In order to enforce the regulations an inspection of pharmacies etc. is to be commenced.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656).*

ZANZIBAR

Customs tariff changes

THE ZANZIBAR CUSTOMS Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1964, brings into operation as from June 30, 1964, a new Schedule I (Import Duties) and a new Schedule II (Exemption from Duty) to the Customs Tariff Decree.

Actual changes in rates of duty are relatively few but they apply to existing stocks imported before June 30, 1964. Full details are available from Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Trade tax

BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 13 of 1964, which came into operation on June 30, 1964, Zanzibar has imposed a Trade Tax on imported goods. The object of the tax is stated to be to enable the Government to participate in the profits made by the trading community in the relevant goods where the margin of profit was considerable. The trade tax is not meant to be a component of the retail price. It will be met from the traders' profit and will not affect retail prices.

The tax varies at rates between 1 per cent ond 10 per cent, but is generally at the rate of 3 per cent or 5 per cent. Full details of the rates and the goods affected can be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

DAHOMEY

Global import quotas 1964-5

IT HAS BEEN announced in Cotonou, Dahomey that foreign exchange to the total of 35 million French francs has been made available for the global import quota programme for the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965.

Details of allocations available have not yet been received, except for petroleum products which has been allocated 12 million French francs, but the following shows ceilings which have been fixed on certain categories of goods:

	million francs
Beverages other than whisky and gin	0·3
Printed cottons and printing costs 'Fancy Prints'	1·5
Non-printed cloth	1·5
Vehicles, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, tractors	1·2
Refrigerators and air-conditioners	0·6

Inquiries regarding this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

MALAWI

Repeal of dumping duty

A COPY HAS BEEN RECEIVED of the Customs and Excise (Dumping Duties) (Repeal) Notice, 1964, published as Government Notice No. 214 in the then Nyasaland Government *Gazette* of June 26.

The effect of the Notice was to repeal all former Federal Notices, imposing ordinary dumping duties, which were still in operation in Nyasaland, and the goods from which dumping duty has been removed are as follows:

1. Certain asbestos cement pipes.
2. Certain pipe joint fittings used as fittings for asbestos cement pipes.
3. Ball point pens of an f.o.b. value not exceeding one shilling and threepence each.
4. Certain canvas piece goods.
5. Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar preparations.
6. Certain sizes of rubber bicycle tubes.
7. Jelly powders and jelly squares manufactured in the Republic of South Africa.
8. Certain polythene piping manufactured in the Republic of South Africa.
9. Diamond mesh chain link fencing produced or manufactured in the Republic of South Africa.

Exchange control

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 3, 1964 (page 753), reference was made to an announcement by the Ghana Exchange Control Committee that imports into Ghana must be financed on the basis of letters of credit. It is now reported from Accra that the Exchange Control Committee has advised banks that in cases where the value of goods imported does not exceed £10 the importer may be freed from his obligation to establish a letter of credit to effect the payment.

NIGERIA

Customs tariff amendments

LEGAL NOTICE 82 of 1964, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* dated July 15, 1964, amends the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff as follows, with effect from July 16, 1964:

First Schedule—Import Duties

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
5	Bags and sacks (other than bags loosely sewn) of textile material:	
	(1) Of jute with dimensions not exceeding 44 in. by 28 in. shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be imported for the packing of goods and produce manufactured, grown, or processed in Nigeria . . . . . each	0 0 2
	(2) Other:	
	(a) Imported for the packing of goods by an importer approved in that behalf by the Minister . . each	0 0 2
	(b) Other . . . . . each	0 1 4
	or *ad val.*	20%
	whichever is the higher	
45	Piece-goods:	
	(1) Of cotton or natural silk or artificial silk or mixtures thereof:	
	(a) Knitted fabrics . . . . . the pound	0 3 3
	or *ad val.*	33⅓%
	whichever is the higher	
63	Yarns and threads of cotton and/or artificial silk:	
	(1) Yarns imported for use in the manufacture of blankets or sanitary towels by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Minister . . the pound (net thread weight)	0 0 4
	(2) Waste yarns imported for use in the manufacture of blankets by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Minister the pound (net thread weight)	0 0 1
	(3) Sewing threads . . the pound (net thread weight)	0 5 6
	or *ad val.*	20%
	whichever is the higher	
	(4) Darning, crocheting, sewing (excluding sewing thread) or embroidery . . . the pound (net thread weight)	0 4 0
	or *ad val.*	20%
	whichever is the higher	
	(5) All other . . the pound (net thread weight)	0 1 2

Note

These amendments have the following effects:

(a) Import duties are increased on:
  (i) Sewing threads from 4s. the pound to 5s. 6d. the pound.
  (ii) Knitted fabrics from 2s. 6d. the pound to 3s. 3d. the pound.

(b) Import duties are reduced on:
  (i) Bags and sacks of textile materials imported for the packing of goods by an approved importer from 1s. 4d. each to 2d. each.
  (ii) Yarns imported for use in the manufacture of blankets or sanitary towels from 1s. 2d the pound to 4d. the pound.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION List No. 374, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 24, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following application affecting the Republic's customs tariff:

> for increase in duty on animal gelatine in bulk from free of duty to 15 per cent *ad valorem* or 5 cents per lb., whichever duty is the greater.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the application should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 9936/64.

His Excellency Monsieur Ismael Towe, the Minister of Economic Development of the Republic of Guinea, visited Britain recently as the guest of H.M. Government. The Minister is seen above (second left) examining a diesel engine at Perkins Engines Ltd., Peterborough. Also there (left to right) are Mr. G. H. G. Foan, Perkins Engines Ltd., His Excellency Monsieur Nanamoudou Diakite, Guinean Ambassador to Britain, Monsieur Kouruma Koly, Legal Adviser, Guinean Ministry of Economic Development, Monsieur Theodore Soumah, Deputy Director, Guinean Foreign Trade Bank, and Mr. P. K. Guenebault, Board of Trade.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Suspensions of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1964 (No. 11) and (No. 12), published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notices Nos. 464 and 490, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1963, with effect from June 26 and July 10 respectively, as follows:

FIRST SCHEDULE

(NOTE: The duties appearing in the Customs Tariff insofar as they apply to the goods appearing in this Schedule, are suspended to an extent sufficient to reduce such duties to the effective rates shown below).

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
G.N. 464	By the insertion of the following items: Ex 2 (2) Inactive dried food yeast, not mixed or compounded with other substances: in bulk *ad val.*	20%	10%	10%	Free
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 2½d.	—	—	—
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
G.N. 490	Ex 122 (1)(c) (i) (B) Iron and steel: Bar, of a rectangular cross-section other than square, of a thickness of ¼ inch and of a width of more than 1 inch *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

Repeal of dumping duty

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Government Notice No. 502, published in the *Government Gazette* of July 10, amends the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Ordinary Dumping Duties) Notice, 1963 by the repeal of the following item:

> Canvas piece-goods weighing not less than 10 ounces per square yard: classified under items 75(1), 325 and 326 of the Customs tariff.

(Continued on next page)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS and Excise Tariff (Amendment). Notice of Motion, 1964 (No. 5) published as Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 503 of July 10, gives details of changes in the customs tariff. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

Part II (Britain pays the column D rate of Duty).

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
39	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt and table salt) and pure sodium chloride, excluding flavoured salt and salt put up as a medicament:				
	(a) In bulk	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
144	(a) Vats and process tanks, industrial, mining and manufacturing, including stands therefor:				
	(i) Wholly or mainly of stainless steel exceeding ¼ inch in thickness, or being stainless steel clad *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	(ii) Other *ad val.*	20%	15%	10%	10%

Industrial drawbacks of duty

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Government Notice No. 485A, published in the *Government Gazette* of July 7, serves to amend the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1962 and provides that the drawback of duty on the goods specified in the Second Schedule (Export Drawbacks) to the Regulations may be claimed on goods exported to Northern Rhodesia. Formerly, of the goods so specified, drawback of duty could be claimed only on cotton napkins and towels, men's and boys' ready-made suits, women's and girls' dresses and wheelbarrows.

The second Schedule to the Regulations is also amended, as follows:

Goods Manufactured or Processed in Southern Rhodesia	Materials in respect of which Drawback is Allowed	Extent of Drawback
(a) By the repeal of the following items:		
Clothing: Articles classified under item 65.	Textile fabrics, imported in the piece, and classified under item 76	The whole duty.
Mercerised, bleached, dyed and singed piece-goods.	Loomstate cotton piece-goods	The whole duty.
Tarpaulins and tents	Flax canvas piece-goods weighing not less than 10 oz. per square yard classified under item 75 (i). Plastic coated textiles, in the piece	The whole duty.
(b) By the insertion of the following items under the appropriate headings as indicated:		
Carpets, floor rugs, mats and matting, including underfelt.	Yarns Textile fabrics	The whole duty.
Clothing	Textile fabrics, imported in the piece, and classified under item 76 Lace and embroidery	The whole duty.
Knitted Clothing	Yarns	The whole duty.
Millinery, drapery, haberdashery and textile articles of furnishing and napery.	Textile fabrics, imported in the piece	The whole duty.
Piece-goods	Yarns Loomstate piece-goods	The whole duty.
Pillows, cushions and similar articles; and mattresses.	Textile fabrics, imported in the piece	The whole duty.
Socks and stockings	Unfinished socks and stockings	The whole duty.
Tarpaulins and tents	Textile fabrics, imported in the piece, and classified under item 75 (1) or 76 Plastic coated textiles, in the piece.	The whole duty.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by August 25.

District of Lourenco Marques

Ebrahim Mamojee, Bhagoan Jina, Kasturbai Hirabhai, Daud Fakir, Daud Fakir & Irmão, Omargi Mitha, Fakir Daud, Laliben Khushal Chhita, Govindji Valji Radia, Mulgy Cinabhai.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

MALAYSIA (STATES OF MALAYA)

Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1958

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Government of the States of Malaya has announced that the following industries and products have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer products under the Pioneer Industries (relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958.

Industries	Products
(A) Cutlery and tableware	(i) Knives for household use, chrome-plated
	(ii) Forks, chrome-plated
	(iii) Spoons, chrome-plated
	(iv) Can and tin openers
	(v) Egg beaters
(B) Domestic electrical appliances	Electric ovenette
(C) Miscellaneous machinery	Weighing scales for household use
(D) Miscellaneous metal goods and metal finishing	(i) Domestic hollow-ware, chrome-plated
	(ii) Hanging device and parts for sliding gear-doors, windows, cupboards and travel goods
	(iii) Locking devices
	(iv) Stays
	(v) Door and window furniture and wall fixtures
(E) Miscellaneous stationers goods manufacture	Lead pencils
(F) Paper products manufacture	(i) Fibreboard bags and briefcases
	(ii) Fibreboard office files
(G) Vegetable oil milling	Rubber seed oil

The proposal to designate these products was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 5, 1964.

All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627), quoting reference CRE 1236/4/G.

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed from Kuala Lumpur that the declaration of polyurethane foam as a Pioneer Industry was made in error. The following entry should therefore be deleted from the notice published under the heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 19, 1964:

Industry	Product
(D) Plastics	Polyurethane foam

AUSTRALIA

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS:		
Of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (C) (4), 460 (C) (5) or 460 (C) (6), as follows:		
Bolting cloth, of man-made fibres.	460 (C) (3) (C)	Free
Composed wholly of man-made fibres of polyvinyl alcohol, woven in widths of 20 inches or less and weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts and other sailing vessels, under security		
For use as fusing lining in the manufacture of collars for shirts, under security.		
For use in the manufacture of artificial flowers, under security.		
For use in the manufacture of embroidery, under security.		
For use in the manufacture of parasols, sunshades or umbrellas, under security.		

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
In the grey (i.e. both 'in the gum' and 'boiled off'), in widths exceeding 30 centimetres, for use in the manufacture of screen printed or roller printed textile fabrics, under security, and subject to the following conditions: (i) the importer shall be a person to whom the Minister has issued a certificate of registration for the purposes of this by-law. (ii) the fabric shall not be used in the printing of labels. (iii) the fabric shall not be used in the production of printed fabrics, the patterns of which, in the opinion of the Minister, are such that the printed fabric could reasonably be expected to be used as a lining or interlining.		
Of plain matt or twill weaves, of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 464 (C) (6) (a) (2) or 464 (C) (6) (b), as follows: Bleached, impregnated with an amino formaldehyde preparation, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard, for use as interlinings in the manufacture of shirt collars, under security. For use in the manufacture of tents for fumigation purposes in connection with the growing of citrus fruits, under security. Filled with dressing, single yarn, not exceeding 8 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of plastic coated fabrics, under security. In widths not exceeding 74 ins. for use as laundry sheeting under security, Not containing man-made fibres or containing less than 20 per cent by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, for use in the manufacture of brassieres or corsets, under security. Printed furnishing fabrics, containing not less than 40 per cent by weight of flax fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard. Printed, less than 8 ounces per square yard, for use in a factory in the manufacture of beach or garden umbrellas, under security. Specially prepared or coated, for use in the manufacture of emery cloth, under security. Striped, multi-coloured woven, not exceeding 8 ounces per square yard, for use in a factory in the manufacture of beach or garden umbrellas, under security. Striped, multi-coloured woven, woven in widths not exceeding 25 inches, for use in a factory in the manufacture of deck chairs or of made-up materials for deck chairs, under security. Unbleached, containing not less than 40 per cent by weight of flax fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, weighing not more than 10 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of screen or roller printed furnishing fabrics, under security. Unbleached loomstate, for use as bed sheeting or pillow casing or in the making up of bed sheets or pillow cases, under security. Woven in widths of 20 inches or less, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts, under security.	464 (C) (1) (g) (1)	Free
Of discontinuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of discontinuous man-made fibres, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 465 (C) (4), 465 (C) (5) or 465 (C) (6), as follows: Bolting cloth of man-made fibres. Composed wholly of man-made fibres of polyvinyl alcohol, woven in widths of 20 inches or less and weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, for use in the manufacture of sails for yachts and other sailing vessels, under security. For use as fusing lining in the manufacture of collars for shirts, under security. For use in the manufacture of artificial flowers, under security. For use in the manufacture of embroidery, under security. For use in the manufacture of parasols, sunshades or umbrellas, under security. In the grey (i.e. both 'in the gum' and 'boiled off'), in widths exceeding 30 centimetres, for use in the manufacture of screen printed or roller printed textile fabrics, under security, and subject to the following conditions: (i) the importer shall be a person to whom the Minister has issued a certificate of registration for the purposes of this by-law. (ii) the fabric shall not be used in the printing of labels. (iii) the fabric shall not be used in the production of printed fabrics, the patterns of which, in the opinion of the Minister, are such that the printed fabric could reasonably be expected to be used as a lining or interlining.		
Of man-made fibres, in widths not less than 69 inches, for use, in widths not less than 69 inches, with laundry machines, under security. Of man-made fibres or of a mixture of man-made fibres and cotton or of a mixture of man-made fibres and flax, for use in the manufacture of articles traces with designs for embroidery, under security. Of man-made fibres or of a mixture of man-made fibres with cotton or silk or cotton and silk, jacquard patterned, for use in the manufacture of brassieres or corsets, under security. Of the polyamide type, for use as interleaving cloths in the manufacture of mill boards, under security. Textile fabrics (excepting interlining material and tubular tie material, viz: Multi-coloured woven; Printed; and Other than multi-coloured woven or printed, which have been woven in widths not exceeding 26 inches, for use in the manufacture of neckties, under security.	465 (C) (3) (c)	Free

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on July 17, 1964. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
234	Earthenware, cement, china, glass, and stone:						
	[(F) Natural barium sulphate (barytes):						
	(1) Unground per cwt.	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 7½d.			
	(2) Ground] per cwt.	1s. 6d.	2s.	3s. 1½d.			
	per ton				£3 10s. (Under	£4 new Item 234	£5 (F))
	(F) Natural barium sulphate (barytes), ground or unground per cwt.	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 7½d.			
		(Under former Item 234 (F) (1))					
	per cwt.	1s. 6d.	2s.	3s. 1½d.			
		(Under former Item 234 (F) (2))					
	per ton				£3 10s.	£4	£5
	New paragraph:						
	Drugs and chemicals:						
280	(X) *Alkyl aryl hydrocarbons, of types suitable for use in the manufacture of detergents, including dodecyl benzene; alkyl aryl sulphonic acids, of types suitable for use in the manufacture of detergents, but not including goods covered by item 94 (B)* ad val.	Free	7½%	7½%	10%	27½%	45%
		(Under former items 281 (L) (1) and (2 a))					
	ad val.	10%	22½%	22½%			
		(Under former item 281 (L) (2) (b))					
332	(B) Rubber manufactures and articles wholly or partly of rubber, viz.:						
	(6) Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting of vulcanized rubber or synthetic rubber, including such goods of textile or glass fibre fabrics, yarns or threads impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber or synthetic rubber, provided that for the purpose of this paragraph, balata, gutta percha and similar natural gums and factice derived from oils, shall be deemed to be vulcanized rubber, whether or not they have been vulcanized:						
	[(a) Conveyor or elevator belts or belting, not being wholly of rubber or synthetic rubber ad val.	27½%	37½%	40%			
	And, in addition, a Tempory Duty of ad val.	20%	20%	20%	Free	7½%	7½%
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1963 which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall shall be payable] ad val.				(Under new item 332 (B) (6) (a) (1)) 35%	45%	50%
					(Under new item 332 (B) (6) (a) (2))		
	(a) Conveyor or elevator belts or belting, not being wholly of rubber or synthetic rubber:						
	(1) *Of natural or synthetic rubber, reinforced solely with metal* ad val.	27½%	37½%	40%	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) *Other* ad val.	Plus a temporary duty of 20% (Under former item 336 (B) (6) (a))	20%	20%	35%	45%	50%
459	Textile goods, viz.: of silk, etc.:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed, are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2):						
	[(a) Containing not less than 20% weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	or { ad val.	50%	50%	60%		No change	
	{ less per square yard	2½d.	..	..	(Under new heading 459 (C) (4) (a))		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(b) Other, not being wholly of silk ad val.	37½%	50%	60%			
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.		No change	
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%	(Under new heading 459 (C) (4) (b))		
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(a) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content per square yard				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*		No change		50%	50%	60%
	{ *less, per square yard*	(Under former item 459 (C) (4) (a))			2½d.	..	..
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	And in addition per square yard				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(b) Other, not being wholly of silk ad val.		No change		37½%	50%	60%
	And in addition per square yard	(Under former item 459 (C) (4) (b))			2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
460	Textile goods, viz.: of continuous man-made fibres, etc.:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	[(3) (c) Otherwise covered by paragraph (4) (5) or (6) as prescribed by Departmental By-laws] per square yard	Free	2½d.	7½d.		No change	
						(Under new item 460 (C) (3) (c))	
	(3) (c) *Otherwise covered by paragraph (4), (5), (6) or (7), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws per square yard*		No change		Free	2½d.	7½d.
		(Under former item 460 (C) (3) (c))					
	[(4) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a) per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	or { ad val.	50%	50%	60%		No change	
	{ less, per square yard	2½d.	..	..	(Under new item 460 (C) (4))		
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a temporary duty of per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(4) *Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a)*						
	per square yard	No change (Under former item 460 (C) (4))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.				50%	50%	60%
	or *less, per square yard*				2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition . . . per square yard				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	[(5) Weighing not more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4)].						
	(5) Weighing not more than 15 ounces per square yard not covered by paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4).						
	[(6) Other:						
	(a) For use otherwise than in the manufacture of impregnated, coated or laminated transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	(b) Other . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	(Under new item 460 (C) (7))		
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . *ad val.*	20%	20%	20%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on December 17, 1962, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(6) Weighing more than 15 ounces per square yard and not more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4):						
	(a) Having a f.o.b. price not exceeding 48d. per square yard; having a f.o.b. price exceeding 120d. per square yard . . . per square yard	No change (Under former items 460 (C) (5) (a and b))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	(b) Having a f.o.b. price exceeding 48d. per square yard and not exceeding 68d. per square yard . . . per square yard				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	and, in addition, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price exceeds 48d. per square yard . . . per square yard				½d.	½d.	½d.
	(c) Having a f.o.b. price exceeding 68d. per square yard and not exceeding 120d. per square yard . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 11½d.	4s. 4½d.
		Plus a temporary duty of					
		1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.			
	Subject to a reduction, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price exceeds 90d. per square yard, of . . . per square yard	½d. (Under former item 460 (C) (5) (c))	½d.	½d.	½d.	½d.	½d.
	New paragraph:						
	(7) Other . . . per square yard	No change (Under former item 460 (C) (6) (a))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
		Plus a temporary duty of					
	ad val.	20%	20%	20%			
		(Under former item 460 (C) (6) (b))					
463	Textile goods viz.: of flax or of ramie, etc.:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(4) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (1) or (3):						
	[(a) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.	No change		
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%	(Under new item 463 (C) (4) (a))		
	or *less* per square yard	2½d.	..	..			
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(b) Other, not being wholly of ramie . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	No change		
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.	(Under new item 463 (C) (4) (b))		
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable].						
	(a) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . per square yard	No change			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.	(Under former item 463 (C) (4) (a))			50%	50%	60%
	or *less, per square yard*				2½d.	..	..
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	And, in addition . . . per square yard				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(b) Other, not being wholly of ramie . . . ad val.	No change			37½%	50%	60%
	And, in addition . . . per square yard	(Under former item 463 (C) (4) (b))			2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
464	Textile goods, viz.: of cotton, etc.:						
	(C) Woven fabrics						
	(1) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws:						
	[(g) Weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, plain matt or twill weaves, otherwise covered by paragraph 6(b) or 7 (c)].						
	(g) Weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, plain matt or twill weaves, otherwise covered by paragraph 6 (a) (2), 6 (b) or 7 (c).						
	(5) Weighing not less than 4 ounces per square yard and not more than 7 ounces per square yard, etc.:						
	(c) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:						
	[(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%	No change		
	or *less*, per square yard	2½d.	..	..	(Under new item 464 (C) (5) (C) (1))		
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%	No change		
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.	(Under new item 464 (C) (5) (c) (2))		
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						

(Continued on next page)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . . *per square yard*		No change		2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*		(Under former item 464 (C) (5) (c) (1))		50%	50%	60%
	or { *less, per square yard*				2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		37½%	50%	60%
	And in addition . . . . . *per square yard less, on the f.o.b. price*		(Under former item 464 (C) (5) (c) (2))		2s.	2s.	2s.
					12½%	12½%	12½%
	(6) Weighing more than 7 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2), (3), (5) or (7):						
	[(a) Of types which either as imported or when further processed are used for making up male outer garments] . . . . . *per lb.*	7d.	10d.	10d.		No change	
	and *ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%	(Under new item 464 (C) (6) (a) (1))		
	(a) (1) *Weighing not more than 15 ounces per square yard and of types which either as imported or when further processed are used for making up male outer garments* . . . . . *per lb.*		No change		7d.	10d.	10d.
	and *ad val.*		(Under former item 464 (C) (6) (a))		27½%	45%	45%
	(2) *Weighing not more than 15 ounces per square yard, and being of plain matt or twill weaves or being of types which either as imported or when further processed are used for making up male outer garments* . . . . *ad val.*		Various		50%	60%	70%
	or { *per lb.*		(Under former items 464 (C) (6) (a)		3s.	3s.	3s.
	or { *and ad val.*		and (C) (6) (b) (2))		..	10%	20%
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	(c) Of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:						
	[(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%		No change	
	or { *less, per square yard*	2½d.	..	..	(Under new item 464 (C) (6) (c) (1))		
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . *per square yard*	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%		No change	
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . *per square yard*	2s.	2s.	2s.	(Under new item 464 (C) (6) (c) (2))		
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . . *per square yard*		No change		2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*		(Under former item 464 (C) (6) (c) (1))		50%	50%	60%
	or { *less, per square yard*				2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*				37½%	50%	60%
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*		No change		2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price		(Under former item 464 (C) (6) (c) (2))		12½%	12½%	12½%
	(7) Weighing more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (2) or (3):						
	(a) Of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours:						
	[(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	or { *ad val.*	50%	50%	60%			
	or { *less* per square yard	2½d.	..	..			
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . *per square yard*	2s.	2s.	2s.		No change	
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%	(Under new item 464 (C) (7) (a) (1))		
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	60%			
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . *per square yard*	2s.	2s.	2s.		No change	
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%	(Under new item 464 (C) (7 (a) (2))		
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	or { *ad val.*				50%	50%	60%
	or { *less per square yard*		No change		2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.		(Under former item 464 (C) (7) (a) (1))				
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		No change		37½%	50%	60%
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*		(Under former item 464 (C) (7) (a) (2))		2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	[(c) Other:						
	(1) For use otherwise than in the manufacture of impregnated, coated or laminated transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting . . . per lb.	2s.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.			
	and ad val.	7½%	17½%	17½%			
	(2) Other . . . . . per lb.	2s.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.		Various	
	and ad val.	7½%	17½%	17½%	(Under new item 464 (C) (7) (c))		
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . *ad val.*	20%	20%	20%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on December 17, 1962, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(c) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*		Various		50%	60%	70%
	or { *per lb.*		(Under former items 464 (C) (7) (1)		3s.	3s.	3s.
	or { *and ad val.*		and (2))		..	10%	20%
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
465	Textile goods, viz.: of man-made fibres, discontinuous, etc.:						
	(C) Woven fabrics:						
	(3) Continued:						
	[(c) Otherwise covered by paragraph (4), (5) or (6), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws] . . . . . *per square yard*	Free	2½d.	7½d.		No change	
					(Under new item 465 (C) (3) (c))		

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
	(c) *Otherwise covered by paragraph (4), (5), (6) or (7), as prescribed by Departmental By-laws* . . . . . *per square yard*	No change (Under former item 46 5(C) (3) (c))			Free	2½d.	7½d.
	[(4) Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph (2) or (3) (a) per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%			
	or { *less* per square yard	2½d.	..	..	No change (Under new item 465 (C) (4))		
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(4) *Weighing six ounces or more per square yard, of the types which either as imported or when further processed are principally used for furnishings, drapes or upholstery, not printed in fast colours and not covered by paragraph* (2) *or* (3) (a) . *per square yard*	No change (Under former item 465 (C) (4))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.				50%	50%	60%
	or { *less per square yard*				2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	[(5) Weighing not more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4):]						
	(5) *Weighing not more than 15 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (1), (2), (3) *or* (4):						
	[(6) Other:						
	(a) For use otherwise than in the manufacture of impregnated, coated or laminated transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	(b) Other . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	20%	20%	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on December 17, 1962, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]				Under new item 465 (C) (7))		
	(6) *Weighing more than 15 ounces per square yard and not more than 18 ounces per square yard, not covered by paragraph* (1), (2), (3) *or* (4):						
	(a) Having a f.o.b. price not exceeding 48d. per square yard; having a f.o.b. price exceeding 120d. per square yard . . . . . *per square yard*	No change (Under former items 465 (C) (5) (a) and (b))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	(b) Having a f.o.b. price exceeding 48d. per square yard and not exceeding 68d. per square yard . . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	And, in addition, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price exceeds 48d. per square yard . . . . . *per square yard*				½d.	½d.	½d.
	(c) Having a f.o.b. price exceeding 68d. per square yard and not exceeding 120d. per square yard . . . . . *per square yard*	2s. 6d. plus a temporary duty of	2s. 8½d. plus a temporary duty of	3s. 1½d. plus a temporary duty of	3s. 9d.	3s. 11½d.	4s. 4½d.
		1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.			
	Subject to a reduction, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price exceeds 90d. per square yard of . . . . . *per square yard*	½d. (Under former item 465 (C) (5) (c))	½d.	½d.	½d.	½d.	½d.
	New paragraph:						
	(7) *Other* . . . . . *per square yard*	No change (Under former item 465 (C) (6) (a))			2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	ad val.	Plus a temporary duty of 20% (Under former item 465 (C) (6) (b))	20%	20%			
472	Textile goods, viz.: woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:						
	(B) Moquettes weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard:						
	[(1) Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content and, if containing wool containing less than 20% by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content . . . . . per square yard	2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.			
	ad val.	50%	50%	60%			
	or { *less* per square yard	2½d.	..	..	No change (Under new item 472 (B) (1))		
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.			
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	67½%	37½%	50%	60%
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . . per square yard	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on January 25, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]				(Under new item 472 (B) (2))		
	(1) *Containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content and, if containing wool, containing less than 20% by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content* . . . . . *per square yard*				2s. 6d.	2s. 8½d.	3s. 1½d.
	ad val.				50%	50%	60%
	or { *less per square yard*	No change (Under former item 472 (B) (1))			2½d.	..	..
	Whichever rate returns the higher duty.						
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*				2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price				12½%	12½%	12½%
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	37½%	50%	67½%	37½%	50%	60%
	And, in addition . . . . . *per square yard*	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.	2s.
	less, on the f.o.b. price	12½% (Under former item 472 (B) (2))	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%	12½%
483	Textile goods, viz.: transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting of textile material:						
	(A) Impregnated, coated or laminated with artificial plastic material:						
	[(1) Conveyor or elevator belts or belting . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	37½%	40%	35%	45%	50%
	And, in addition, a Temporary Duty of . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	20%	20%	(Under new item 483 (A) (1))		
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on February 8, 1963, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.]						
	(1) *Conveyor or elevator belts or belting* . . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	37½%	40%	35%	45%	50%
	ad val.	Plus a temporary duty of 20% (Under former item 483 (A) (1))	20%	20%			

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 sterling.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule 1964-65

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1964/65 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 8, 1964, page 1033).

Importers have so far been issued initial licences for 'A' items based on 75 per cent of the value of licences granted on or before January 31, 1964. On application importers will receive additional licences to bring their total entitlement up to 75 per cent of the value of 1963/64 period licences held for the particular item.

Under the 'A' scheme the maximum entitlement of 100 per cent 1963 licences refers to all licences issued in the 1963 period and not just to those issued by January 31, 1964.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling (1)

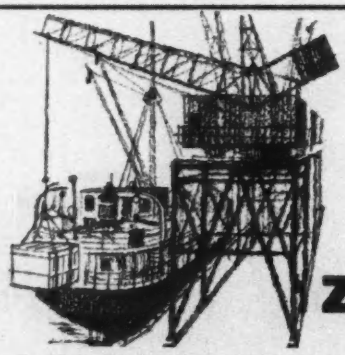
THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made in Canada for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada'

Hydraulic hoists (sometimes known as front loading forks) designed for mounting on motor trucks to dump over the cab of the vehicle detachable containers for bulk materials such as industrial wastes or refuse.

(Ruling effective August 10, 1964).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum, Series D51-14-1 dated July 8, 1964.



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'Made in Canada' rulings (2)

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of a 'class or kind made in Canada'

Ferrous-Fumarat

Melamine (Cyanuramide: 2, 4, 6 – Triamino – Sym – Triazine)

(Rulings effective August 17, 1964).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33-4, dated July 15, 1964.

GRENADA

Commercial travellers' licence fees

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received from Grenada a copy of an Ordinance which amends the licence fee for non-resident commercial travellers to BWI $10 for a period not exceeding 15 days (the previous fee was BWI $240 per annum).

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

NICARAGUA

Customs tariff change

H.M. EMBASSY in Managua report that, under Decree Law No. 46 published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on June 24, 1964, the customs duty on the following goods has been reduced:—

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Old Duty
699-17-02	Straight razors and blades and spare parts therefor	(U.S. $ per Kilo) 1·50 + 20% *ad val.*	Gross Kilo) 2·75 + 35% *ad val.*

ECUADOR

Import restrictions

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito informs us that changes in the amounts of deposits required under Lists I and II of the Ecuadorean Import Lists have been made as follows:

(a) Merchandise under List I which previously required a deposit equal to 25 per cent of the value c.i.f. exclusive of the consular fees, will now only require a deposit of 15 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

(b) Merchandise under List II which previously required a deposit equal to 50 per cent of the value c.i.f. exclusive of consular fees etc., will now only require a deposit of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. value, and that which required a deposit of 100 per cent of the value c.i.f. exclusive of consular fees etc., will now only require a deposit of 80 per cent of the c.i.f. value.

These modifications affect Regulations 373 of March 8, 1961 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 17, 1961, page 672) and 388 of August 18, 1961 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 25, 1961, page 424). The modifications were effective from June 24, 1964.

PERU

Moratorium on Bills of Exchange

A MORATORIUM on Bills of Exchange, due to strikes and 'go slow' tactics of bank employees, was reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 26, page 1422. The strikes have now ended and banking services have returned to normal.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of H.M. Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla BLC, Lima.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs in the EEC

THE TREATY OF ROME Protocol annexed to the first implementing Convention associating the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community provided for certain tariff quotas to be granted Benelux countries in respect of the import of unroasted coffee from third countries. These provisions have now been superseded by a Protocol to the new Convention associating the African States and Malagasy with the Community.

The Protocol, published in the *Journel Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of June 11, provides for the application by the Benelux countries of a customs duty on unroasted coffee of 2 per cent until the end of the second stage (December 31, 1966); a duty of 5 per cent during the third stage and the application of the Common Tariff rate at the end of the transitional period (December 31, 1970).

Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No. 14/64 On the progressive establishment of a common organization in beef and veal. Price 1s. 3d.

Regulation No. 23/64 Fixing the amount of the levies in relation to third countries on pigs and pigmeat products for imports effected between April 1 and June 30, 1964. Price 8d.

FRANCE

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 1 announced the following amendments to a notice listing changes in French customs duties, details of which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 17, pages 156 and 157:

Tariff heading 29.35 Heterocyclic compounds including nucleic acids: Notes (3) and (4) should read:

(3) This duty is reduced to 12·8 per cent until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for ethoxyquinoleine.

(4) This duty is suspended until December 31, 1964, inclusive, for diosgenine and reduced to 12·8 per cent until June 30, 1967, inclusive, for furazolidone and nitrofurazone.

The full text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Import regulations for meat and offal

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 12 announced new import regulations which come into force on October 13, 1964, covering imports of fresh, chilled and frozen meat and offal of solid-ungulate domestic animals and domestic animals of the bovine, caprine, ovine and porcine species; killed domestic poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen, poultry fat and poultry livers; killed domestic rabbits, fresh, chilled or frozen; killed game, fresh, chilled or frozen; alimentary fats and offals, preserves and preparations based on meat or offal and meat extracts for human consumption.

The regulations lay down conditions of slaughter, health certificate requirements, stamping and labelling, and conditions of transport.

The full French text of the above notice, which includes facsimiles of the forms of health certificates, may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 3, announced that licences for the import of green coffee (Tariff No. 09-01 AI), originating in and imported from all countries, will be granted without any limitation of quantity, as from July 3.

(*Continued on next page*)

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FRANCE, *continued*

Imports of goods from Britain under negotiated quotas

A SHORT NOTICE about the opening of quotas for the import of British goods into France for the second half of 1964, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24, page 198. Fuller details are as follows:

I. Quotas for which import licence applications may be made only by the following Associations or similar Organizations.

Quota No.	Organizations
3	La Société interprofessionelle du lait et de ses drives (Interlait), 7, rue Scribe, Paris, 9, will issue to importers, as and when required, allocation certificates which will permit the clearance of goods under the global licence, in the name of each interested party.(1)
4	Groupement national interprofessional des semences, graines et plants.

(1) This quota has been opened for four months only.

II. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined simultaneously.

Applications for import licences for the following products, on form AC and accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, should be made to the direction des relations économiques extérieures, service des autorisation commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e, not later than 11.30 a.m. on August 5.

Quota No.	Description
19	23-07 ex B . Animal feeding stuffs with a base of whale protein, and pet foods.

III. Quotas for which import licence applications will be examined as and when received.

Applications for import licences for the following products, on form AC and accompanied by a pro-forma invoice, may be submitted to the direction des relations économiques extérieures, service des autorisation commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e, as from July 22.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description
5	Ex 06-03 . . .	Cut flowers.
6 bis	11-05 ex B . . .	Potato flakes.
7	Ex 15-07, ex 16-04, 17-02 F, 19-03, 20-01, ex 20-02, ex 20-06, ex 21-07	Products of the food industry.
12	19-08 B ex II . . .	Cakes and similar products.
21	38-14 B I . . .	Oil additives.
37	85-15 C II ex a . .	Assemblies constituting components of radio-electric apparatus.
42	Ex 88-02 . . .	Light aircraft.
43	89-01 B ex I . . .	Light boats and replacement parts.
53	Various	Miscellaneous.

IV. Quotas to be administered in Britain.

Applications for import licences for the following products may be submitted 4o the direction des relations economiques exterieures, service des autorisation commerciales (importations), 8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9, as from July 22, when they will be examined as and when received.

Import licence applications must bear in block letters the words IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM QUOTA NO. . . . . and must be accompanied by a pro-forma invoice or quota certificate endorsed by the appropriate British Authority. The names of these authorities are given below.

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description and name of authority
6	19-05	Cereal breakfast foods – Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, Association of Cereal Food Manufacturers Ltd.
9	17-04 A, C I, II, 18-06 .	Confectionery – Board of Trade.
11	19-07, 19-08 ex A . .	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads – The Cake and Biscuit Alliance Ltd.
13	19-08 B ex II . . .	Christmas puddings – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
14	Ex 20-04, ex 20-05, ex 20-06	Mincement and lemon curd—Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15	Ex 20-05 . . .	Jams and marmalades—Food Manufacturers' Federation.
15 bis	Ex 20-05 . . .	Bitter orange marmalade – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
16	20-07 A, ex B . .	Fruit juices – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
17	Ex 21-01, ex 21-02, ex 21-07	Fruit and other essences – Food Manufacturers' Federation.
18	22-09 C ex 1 . . .	Rum – Rum Importers' Association of Great Britain.

The full French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Discussing future plans for the Technical Research Committee of the European Packaging Federation in London are (left to right): Dr. V. G. W. Harrison, Director of Research of the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades' Research Association (PATRA); Dr. Cornelius Hellenius, Director of the Central National Council for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands; Mr. Blair Eames, Secretary-General of the European Packaging Federation (standing) and Mr. F. J. Briggs, Jnr., President of the Federation. On the table in front of Mr. Briggs can be seen the Eurostar emblem.

THE NETHERLANDS

Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods

A NETHERLANDS Royal Decree dated June 22, 1964, **and effective from July 1, 1964** (*Staatsblad* No. 205/1964), announces changes in Turnover Tax Surcharge payable on certain imported goods.

Details of these changes are reproduced below:

(1) Benelux Tariff No.	(2) Description	(3) Basic Turnover tax	(4) Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	(5) Effect of Decree of June 22, 1964
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
ex 27.10 C	White oils suitable for the preparation of medicaments or of cosmetic products . .	5	3	Plus 3*
ex 27.13 B	Micro-crystalline wax, coloured and/or slightly modified by a small quantity of additives but excluding wax to which only anti-oxidants are added . .	5	4	Plus 4*
ex 28.01 B	Liquid chlorine . . .	5	3	Plus 3*
28.06 A II	Hydrochloric acid other than anhydrous . . .	5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
28.17 A	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda):			
	ex Solid . . .	5	4	Plus 4*
	ex Other . . .	5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
28.31 B I	Hypochlorites of sodium or of potassium:			
	ex Chlorine bleaching lye ('chloorbleekloog') . .	0 or 5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
ex 28.36 A	Sodium dithionite . . .	5	3	Plus 3*
28.38 A I a	Sodium sulphates . . .	5	2	Plus 2*
28.42 A II	Sodium carbonate:			
	ex Soda ash . . .	5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
29.14 A V	Chloroacetic acids, their salts and esters:			
	ex Chloroacetic acid . .	5	3	Plus 3*
	ex Sodium chloroacetate .	5	2	Plus 2*
	ex Sodium trichloroacetate .	5	1·5	Plus 1·5*
29.23 D IV a	Aminoacetic acid . . .	5	1·5	Plus 1·5*
32.07 A IV	Pigments with a basis of titanium oxide . . .	5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
40.08	Plates, sheets, strip, rods and profile shapes, of unhardened vulcanized rubber:			
	ex Not combined with *textiles*, metal, asbestos or with other substances . .	5	3	Change of text only (shown in italics)
	ex Combined with *textiles*, metal, asbestos or with other substances, except sponge- or foam-rubber combined with *textiles* .	5	4	Change of text only (shown in italics)

(1) Benelux Tariff No.	(2) Description	(3) Basic Turnover Tax	(4) Turnover tax surcharge on imported goods	(5) Effect of Decree of June 22, 1964
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
	ex Sponge- or foam-rubber combined with *textiles* .	5	Nil	Change of text only (shown in italics)
ex 48.07 D VI	Stencil paper	5	Nil	Minus 3
ex 74.03	Cast iron, iron or steel shots, whether or not broken or graded, other than from wire .	5	Nil	Minus 5
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel, the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fishplates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates, rail clips, bedplates and ties:			
	E. Fishplates and chairs .	5	3	Minus 2
	F. Other than rails, check-rails, rack rails and sleepers:			
	I. Wedges, bedplates and ties:			
	ex Bedplates and ties .	5	2	Minus 3
	II. N.s.m.:			
	ex Other than so-called monorails for tip-cars and the like . .	5	2·5	Minus 2·5
73.17	Tubes and pipes of cast iron:			
	ex Flange tubes *and pipes* of non-malleable cast iron .	5	2	Change of text only (shown in italics)
	ex Spigot and socket pressure tubes *and pipes* of non-malleable cast iron with an internal *diameter* of not more than 300 mm., except spigot and socket pressure tubes *and pipes* with an internal *diameter* of less than 100 mm., where the spigot or socket has a groove or screw thread on the inside . . .	5	3	Change of text only (shown in italics)
	ex Tubes *and pipes*, other than spigot and socket pressure tubes *and pipes* and flange tubes *and pipes* of non-malleable cast iron with an internal *diameter* of not more than 300 mm., *except tubes and pipes with an internal diameter of less than 100 mm. and a wall thickness of 5 mm. or more* . .	5	3	Change of text only (shown in italics)
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron (other than of cast iron) or steel, excluding high-pressure hydro-electric conduits:			
A	Straight and of uniform wall thickness:			
II	Other than unworked, seamless, of circular cross-section, intended exclusively for the manufacture of tubes and pipes with other cross-sections and wall thicknesses:			
a	Of a maximum length of 4·5 metres, of alloy steel, containing by weight from 0·9% to 1·15% inclusive of carbon, 0·5% to 2% inclusive of chromium and up to 0·5% of molybdenum:			
	ex Tubes and pipes, of iron or steel, except seamless tubes and seamless pipes having an *external* diameter of *165 mm.* or more .	5	5	Change of text only (shown in italics)
b	Not specified:			
I	Unworked:			
aa	Seamless and of circular cross-section:			
22	Other than boiler tubes, used:			
	ex Tubes and pipes of iron or steel, except tubes and pipes having an *external* diameter of *165 mm.* or more .	5	4	Change of text only (shown in italics)
2	Other:			
	ex Tubes and pipes, of iron or steel, except seamless tubes and seamless pipes having a uniform *external* diameter of *165 mm.* or more over the whole length .	5	6	Change of text only (shown in italics)
73.29	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:			
A	Articulated:			
II	Other than roller, for cycles:			
	ex Chains for caterpillar tracks [vehicles] .	5	2·5	Plus 2·5*
84.18 D I	Centrifuges:			
c	Other than cream separators and milk clarifiers, and clothes-driers, electrically-operated, each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kg.:			
	ex Centrifuges equipped with perforated drum, whether or not provided with filter cloth . . .	5	3·5	Minus 2·5
	ex Centrifuges, except those of which the drum is furnished with separator cones over its whole length . . .	5	Nil	Minus 6
ex 84.37 D	Warp sizing machines . .	5	4	Plus 4*
ex 84.40 C	Machinery for washing, cleaning, bleaching or dyeing piece-goods and cylinder drying machinery for piece-goods .	5	4	Plus 4*
ex 84.40 C	Clothes-driers, each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kg.	5	5	Plus 5*
ex 84.55 C II	Typewriter *parts and* accessories	5	3	Change of text only (shown in italics)
86.09	Parts of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling-stock:			
C	Axles, assembled or not; wheels and parts thereof:			
	ex Axles, assembled or not, of narrow-gauge rolling stock . .	5	4	No change
	ex Wheels and parts thereof, of narrow-gauge rolling stock	5	Nil	Minus 4

* New item.

Note: The Turnover Tax Surcharge is additional to the Basic Turnover Tax. This surcharge is levied on certain specified imported goods in order to remove or reduce any difference in burden that may arise between taxation on imported goods and taxation on goods manufactured in The Netherlands.

BENELUX

Renewal of Benelux trade agreements

A NOTICE published in the Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting* No. 27 of July 2, 1964, summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at July 1, 1964.

In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. In addition, the following agreements are still valid:

(*Continued on next page*)

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* Validity of quota lists agreed between the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce for Germany and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of June 10, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 114 of June 11), contains a deletion from the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty during 1964 up to an annual quota specified against each item imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *not* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force on June 15, 1964.

DELETION

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)
09.01 A I a, b	Coffee, unroasted (whether or not freed of caffeine).	85% of total imports during 1963 (excluding imports from The Netherlands).

Note: As from June 15, 1964, coffee, unroasted (whether or not freed of caffeine) will be subject to an import duty of 2 per cent *ad valorem* when imported from *non-EEC* countries.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 17, 1964, page 157.

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Customs duty on nitrogenous fertilizers

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In the *State Gazette* of July 9, the Spanish authorities announced that the period of suspension of this duty was extended until October 7, 1964.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

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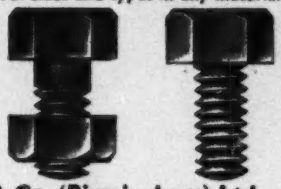

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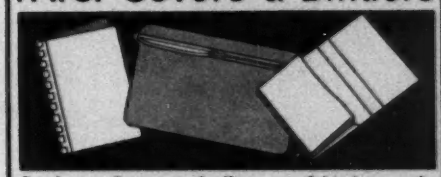

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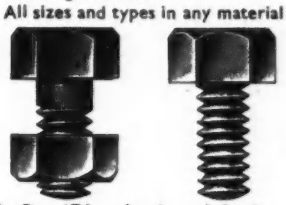

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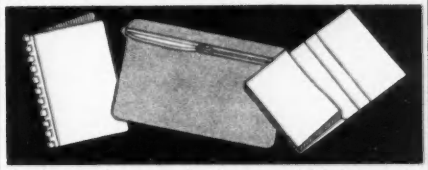

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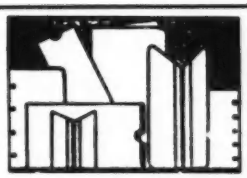

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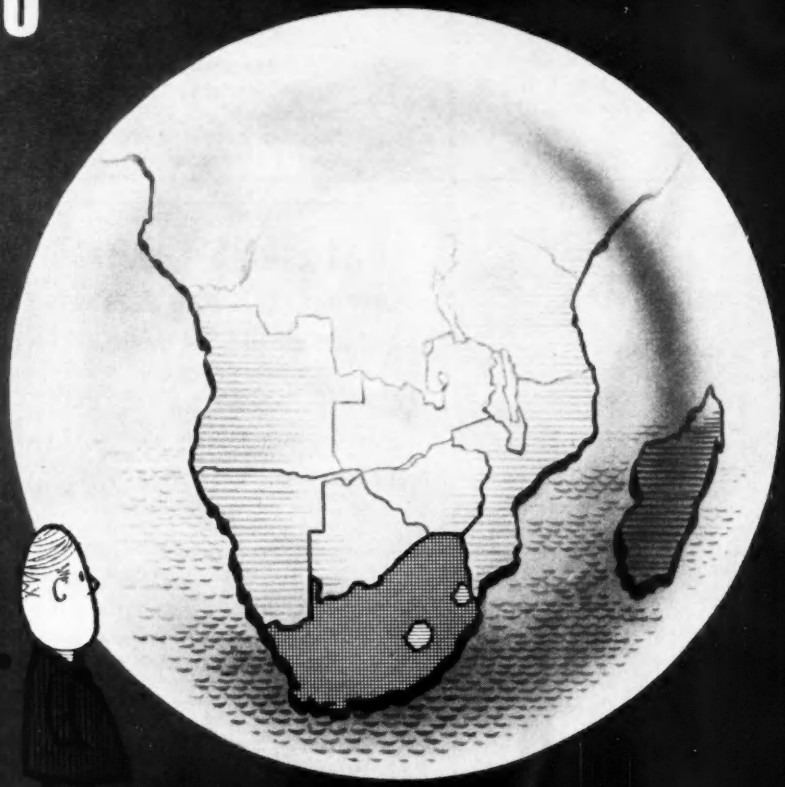

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